

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 211—

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1926.

ONE ANNA

UNIVERSAL MASTERPIECE OF 1926.

SPECIAL PATETI WEEK DRAMA

"MIDNIGHT SUN"

9 parts—featuring the lovely

LAURA LA PLANTE No More Colorful Spectacle Was Ever Screened, See the Gorgeous "Ballet of Jewels"

The Story of a Russian Grand Duke and his Dancing Toy—produced on a most lavish scale.

Please note the timings of the Shows To-night

3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA,
New Churney Road.

VINCENTE BLASCO IBANEZ

The author of "The Four Horsemen"—his Story

"CIRCE THE ENCHANTRESS"

is now Screened to-night and this week featuring the pretty popular

MAE MURRAY

300 TINGLING THRILLS—30 NEW GOWNS—3 NEW DANCES

The Last Word in Lovely Gowns, lively dancing and Luxurious Back-grounds

TO-NIGHT:—3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via East Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BEST EXCHANGE RATES GIVEN FOR ALL FOREIGN MONEY

Sovereigns, Sterling Notes, Dollar Notes, Francs, Lira, Yen, etc. bought and sold at best gain to Customers. Drafts on London procured at the ruling rate.

We also sell rare Curios, Antiques, Sandalwood ware, Art Brassware, and Travelling Kit; Fine Nilgiri Teas and Pure Eucalyptus Oil.

Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.

E. I. DALVI & Co

67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoon Brand "Lotus Honey"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2.5, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI, 3, Gungoo St., KARACHI.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
APOLLO STREET,
BRANCHES:

Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000, in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1890).

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserve Fund 86,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changhaun	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostok

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay,
Post Box No. 502.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.,

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane ... PORT, BOMBAY.
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a. ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TENTOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale
DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

Authorized and Subscribed Capital 40,00,000
Capital Called Up 35,50,000
Reserve Fund 44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.

Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muttra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareilly
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandauli	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold the custody there undertaken and interest and dividends realized.

Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheque and Hundi are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.

Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1883).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 3,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 3 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujarati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4 1/2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India Ltd.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

our SPECIALITY

Prompt Settlement of Claims.

ECONOMIC RATES.

EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE

For particulars apply to

JIVANTAL DASTUR & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.

BANKING

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujarati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4 1/2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India Ltd.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

ACHES AND PAINS

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA
MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.
TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.	The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.	Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.	The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Val- vetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.
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BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P. CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:-

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:-Box Number, Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED-AGENTS AND CANVASSERS on pay and liberal terms for a very old Life Office. Please apply Post Box 571. A R2705

WANTED-COMPOUNDER. Apply personally to Dr. VANI, C. P. Tank Road, Mulani Mala. A R2711

WANTED-STUDENTS to learn Typewriting at moderate fee. CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Churchgate Street. A R3693

WANTED-A CLERK, knowing Accounts for one hour from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. Apply to Box No. 1795, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R3702

WANTED-About 100 Men; Remuneration of Rs. 50 per month according to Merits. See personally, Messrs. DOLATRAM KASHIRAM & CO., Rawal Building, Lamington Road, Bombay, between 8 to 12 a.m., on working days. A R3699

WANTED-Men, everywhere to earn Rs. 10 daily home. Profitable, guaranteed, prospective, legitimate business for 5 annas stamps. BUSINESS SERVICE SYNDICATE, Bukharapole, Saangpur, AHMEDABAD. A R3693

WANTED-OPERATORS for 24 Die of Electric Battery Dragnets. Pay Rs. 300 for those who operate full shift, and 250. Until they operate. Bonus in addition according to output. Apply to:- SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, 2nd Bahawalpur Circle, S.V.P. Bahawalpur. A 27266

WANTED-An experienced CUTTER for a well-established Gents Tailoring Firm in Simla/Delhi. Anglo-Indian or Indian preferred. Apply with full particulars of previous experience and copies of testimonials, and stating terms expected to Box No. 1800, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R2713

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG, experienced Hindu SEEKS JOB in Mills office, as Cashier, or Stores purchaser. Box No. 1799, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." B R2710

ADVERTISER having 25 years' thorough knowledge of Life Assurance work seeks EMPLOYMENT. Apply Box No. 1793, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." B R3700

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

FLATS suitable, airy and comfortable for good family, gentlemen at New Naxpada near Police Hospital. Apply HIRJEE GOVINDJEE. O R3684

OFFICE TO LET-4,079 square feet in upper floor of Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street. Lift. Office can be partitioned to suit one or more tenants. Apply ALLAHABAD BANK. C36808

FINANCIAL.

LOAN-Can advance over Rs. 2 lacs on good immovable property in Bombay at reasonable rate of interest. Brokers need not apply. Apply Box No. 1796, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R R2706

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED-Agency of an Insurance House, who can cover native craft risks. Those interested apply to MR. P. C. XAVIER, Timber Merchant, Cochin. T R3695

EXAMINATIONS-Lose all their terms for regular users of LEMON CREAM, the wonderful brain cooler and hair tonic sold by POPULAR PHARMACY, Grant Road, and other chemists. T R3697

STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY'S TYPEWRITER SALE at unheard of prices. Remington Rebuilt Typewriters, latest Models, equal to new in appearance and operation, Quality A Grade, Brand New Corona Four and Three. Also slightly used Remington Typewriters and all makes. Worth a visit at 319, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay. T

HOTELS.

COME and SEE; and you will STAY; **WELCOME HOTEL.**

(Madras Brahmins' Lodge), 103, Frere Road, Bombay. Telephone 21386. Telegram "KANOMAR." From 1st September, 1926, Boarding and Lodging. Charges to suit rich and poor. Concession to First Class Lodgers joining in September 1926. Most Central Place. Airy and commodious Rooms. All modern conveniences. Near Victoria Terminus, Train line, General Post office, The Dock and Business offices in the city. Apply sharp. H R3645

SPORTS

LOVE OF RACING-Rs. 5, simple and competent giving finest results in Poona Meetings, HOME OF PALMISTRY, Zevabawadi, Thakurdwar. S R3668

PROFESSION.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY-Try my treatment, all diseases, medicine charge after effect. VAIDYA JAYANTI, LAL AMBASHANKER, Patka Mansion, Bhendy Bazar, Bombay. R3656

CONSULT Prof. BHANU Geomancer, Poona City, when Astrologers fail. Re. ONE for five Queries. Furnish correct Question-Time. Satisfaction guaranteed. P R3626

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY. (Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sukhia (Howrah).

N.B.-"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage 5s extra. A

PHOTOGRAPHY.

ART WORK-Portrait from life and photos, Cartoons, etc., advertising designs undertaken. Write to ARTIST, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." P R27271

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle" down Street, For Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects-Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Short-hand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakker Bros, near Bhulshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkatari Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. RELJE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING-A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Marzhan Road, Fort, Bombay. M 24391

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE-FIAT LANDAULETTE in very good condition. Apply Box No. 1798, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." JA R2709

HOME & CO.-2, Kothari Building, Pydhonie. Dealers in every kind of Motor Stores. Delivery free in Bombay. Rates extremely moderate. Goods sent to mofussil by V. P. P. A Trial Solicited. JA R3673

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE-New York No. 20. Footscape or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75, Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 300, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Guierati Rem. 120, Mahatma 125, Visible Rs. 180; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145. Corona Improved, New, Rs. 145. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223. N WS

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:

Corona Four (Four Bank key-board) Rs. 325
New
Corona Improved Model with case 195
L.C. Smith Rs. 95. Brief Size 110
Woodstock Escap. like new 100
Oliver No. 9 Brief slightly used 170
Hammond Multi. 85, Fox Standard 100
Rebuilt Typewriters; Remingtons No. 10 and all and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices.
Ribbons, Carbon and typewriter papers. Repairs to all makes.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Estd. 1908.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS. Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:-

	Per Column
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-6
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent	
Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

WANTED

A EUROPEAN LADY SUPERINTENDENT for English Home of Aligarh Muslim University, which is a hostel for young sons of well-to-do parents, who desire them to be kept in English style. Salary Rs. 225-125-250 with free house and board. The appointment will be on probation for one year. Applications should be sent to, and further particulars to be obtained from, the REGISTRAR, Muslim University, Aligarh. Selected candidate will be required to begin work from 15th October next. 27253

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONSEQUENT on 8th and 9th September, 1926, being Holidays, a 1st class bogie carriage will as usual, be attached to Delhi Express, leaving Victoria Terminus at 21 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, for Nasik, returning by 2 Up Mail leaving Nasik Road at 2/24 on Friday morning, the 10th instant, for Bombay.

Passengers can stay in the carriage in the same way as during the Week-Ends.
H. G. KELLY,
Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1926.
27263

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY the 16th September, 1926, at 4.15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office, Bombay House, 24 Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:-

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st March, 1926.
2. To declare a dividend on First Preference Shares.
3. To sanction the payment of a dividend on Second Preference Shares conditional on the scheme regarding arrears of dividend on Second Preference Shares being accepted by the shareholders and sanctioned by the Court.
4. To elect a Director in place of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
5. To elect a Director in place of Mr. R. D. Tata, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
6. To confirm the appointment of the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., as a Director.
7. To confirm the appointment of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt. C.I.E. as a Director.
8. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st September, 1926, to the 18th September, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors
TATA SONS, LIMITED, AGENTS,
JOHN PETERSON,
Director.
Bombay, 26th August, 1926.
27267

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in consequence of the death of Mr. R. D. Tata

- (1) the two Directors to retire at the Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders to be held on the 16th September, 1926, will be Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart. and Sir Purushottamdas Thakordas, Knight, C.I.E. M.B.E., and not Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart. and Mr. R. D. Tata, as mentioned in the notice, dated the 26th August, 1926.
- (2) Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, C.I.E., having been appointed a Director in place of Mr. R. D. Tata by the Board, his appointment will be placed before the shareholders for confirmation at the Ordinary General Meeting to be held on the 16th September, 1926.

By Order of the Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, AGENTS,
JOHN PETERSON,
Director.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1926.
27268

WANTED

WANTED: The following staff for the Department of Public Instruction, Jaipur State: Applications stating age, experience, and detailed qualifications, along with copies of testimonials should be sent to the DIRECTOR of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, JAIPUR STATE, Jaipur, by the 10th of September, 1926:

1. A HEADMASTER for the Normal School, who will be required to teach History and Geography, School Management, Methods of teaching, Psychology, etc., must be a B.A., L.T., or M.A., L.T. None need apply, except teachers already working in Training Colleges and Normal Schools and having sufficiently long experience of the training of teachers; salary Rs. 200/- p.m.; post to be confirmed in the grade 200-150-300 on one year's approved service.
2. AN INTER C. T. specialist in Nature Study, for the Normal School; equal experience of work essential; salary up to Rs. 68/- according to qualifications; post to be confirmed in the grade Rs. 60-40-80, on one year's approved service.
3. QUALIFIED and trained LADY TEACHERS for the Girls Schools for teaching History and Geography, School Management, Arithmetic and Hindi to the Middle Classes; expert in needle work; knowledge of English or Sanskrit preferable; age must be above 35; actual teaching experience essential; salary Rs. 50/- p.m.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Re: SHAMLAL KESHADEO RUYIA, A Minor and

Re: Suit No. 1481 of 1926, wherein Bholaram Potdar, a firm are the Plaintiffs and the said Shamlal and another are defendants. To,

SHAMLAL KESHADEO RUYIA Esqr., and KESHADEO JOHARMAL RUYIA, Esqr.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have applied to the above Court to appoint guardian ad litem of the above Minor in the above mentioned suit and the Court has fixed 30th September, 1926, for that purpose.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1926.
VACHHA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
27270

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAFERJI EBRAHIMJI alias JAFERJI ALIBHAI has contracted with out client MR. NAZARALI VALIBHAI NETERWALA for absolute Sale to him free from incumbrances of the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, inheritance, residue, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 70, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as having been absolutely waived or abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Feras land or ground with the messuage tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Madanpura, Ripon Road Cross Lane, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 585 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 135, 524 and E/13645, Old Survey No. 270, 268, New Survey No. 22/3554, Casteal Survey No. 1738, Rywulla Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under E Ward No. 3877(0) and Street No. 64H and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Property of Akbaraji Abdulali Chhatrivala and another, on or towards the West by the Property of Abdullahi Bhaiasah Ezerudin Bin Tyab Bhaiasah Zainudin, on or towards the North by the Property of Salemahomed Haji Ahmed Nurani and another, on or towards the South by the Ripon Road Cross Lane and are now occupied by the tenants of the said Jafferji Ebrahimi alias Jafferji Alibhai.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1926.
DESAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
27269

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

E. 2684
24.8.26.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

No. 2688
26.8.26.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the Joint Hindu family property and credits of GOORSHAMAL SEWAGRAM, late of Bhiwani, District Hissar, Punjab, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, Wheat and Seed Broker in Bombay, residing at Navi Wadi, without the Fort of Bombay, deceased. RAMKISONDAS GOORSHAMAL, of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, Wheat and Seed Broker, residing at Navi Wadi, without the Fort of Bombay, only son of the deceased. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eighteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the seventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.
The 18th day of August, 1926.
Messrs. MULLA & MULLA.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
27265

AMUSEMENTS.

GREAT SENSATION

Strong Powerful Picture

DULARI

SARASWATI FILM Co.'s HISTORICAL PICTURE

Being Popular Last Week.

RUNS SECOND WEEK-

DULARI

is the picture which please everyone of every Society

MAKE IT A POINT TO SEE

DULARI

THIS WEEK AT-

Cinema Majestic
GIRGAUM.

EXTRA SHOWS on Sat. Sun. Mon. Tues. Wed. & Thurs. AT 3 P. M.

DAILY AT 5-7-9 & 11 P. M.

"LLOYD" AT BARGAIN PRICES! HAROLD LLOYD IN GIRL SHY.

8 Reels of top-notch Comedy! RECORD LOW PRICES, 3 As. 4 As. 8 As. 12 As. & Re. 1/- Daily At 3.30; 5.15; 7; 8.45 & 10.30 P.M.

NEXT SATURDAY UNIVERSAL'S BRAND NEW STAGGERING SERIAL

'THE SCARLET STREAK' THE "DEATH-RAY"

Invention and dare-devilry at its height **CROWN CINEMA** (Universal Picture House) SANDHURST ROAD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

The Parsi Alfred Theatrical Company.

will stage on WEDNESDAY, 8th September at 3.30 p.m. THURSDAY, 9th September at 3.30 p.m. and

TUESDAY, 14th September at 3.30 p.m. (BANK HOLIDAYS) **TOORKEY HOOR TOORKEY HOOR TOORKEY HOOR**

For the First Time in Bombay A well-known play written by the noted **MUNSHI AGA HASRAR**. Turkish Scenes Turkish Dances Seats Booked at the Theatre. Prices: Rs. 5-12 and Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 3-6, Inclusive of Tax.

AMUSEMENTS.

SPECIALLY for those who were disappointed at the LAST JALSA for want of space!

A Joint Concert

OF
MISS PADMAVATIBAI—the famous Singer from Benares and
MUMTAZ BEGUM alias PUTLABAI the renowned Dancer and
Prof. KAPILESHWARI

BY SARASWATI SANGIT VIDYALAYA

A RARE OPPORTUNITY for MUSIC LOVERS of BOMBAY
PLEASE DON'T MISS! BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY
A Programme that is Crammed up with Music & Dances to Suit all Tastes and Special
Harmonium Playing by Prof. SHANKER RAO the well-known Harmonist.
PLACE—GOANESE HALL, Thakurdwar Rd., Bombay (above
Aryan Watch Co.)

TIME— SUNDAY, 5th Sept. 1926 at 3-30, P. M. (S. T.)

RATES:—Rs. 10, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 TAX EXTRA.
Tickets can be reserved at the Vidyalya at Thakurdwar.

MANAGER

NEW HISTORICAL SUPER PRODUCTION.

DHA-CHA-MA

(Murder of Narayanrao Peshwa,)

PRODUCED BY,

THE UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE,

Photographed by,
P. S. TALGERI,

Written and Directed by,
NARHAR D. SARPOTDAR,

WILL BE SHOWN SHORTLY AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAON - - - - - BOMBAY.

WATCH FOR THE OPENING DATE.

FOR BOOKINGS APPLY TO:

THE UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE.,

22, RIVERSIDE, CIVIL LINES,
Bombay Road, KIRKEE.

ENTIRELY UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT. CINEMA PRECIOUS

The Public of Bombay have been glad to hear that this well-known Cinema has now come under the experienced management of Mr. RUSTOMJI DORABJI, the Proprietor of the West-End and the Wellington Cinemas.

THE WHOLE THEATRE IS COMPLETELY OVERHAULED
The public may remain sure that the best pictures now will be screened:

TO-NIGHT

THIS WEEK:

STOP FLIRTING

6 PARTS
OF FUN
AND
FROLIC.

WANDA HAWLEY

in the famous Stage farce

COMEDY SUCCESS

Funnier than the Stage

play which ran for

two years in London!

DON'T KISS AN-

OTHER MAN'S WIFE

—Specially if he is looking! Never

STOP FLIRTING

with fun! Here it is!

Start right now!

THE HILARIOUSLY FUNNY STORY OF THE MIS-
FORTUNES OF A MISUNDERSTOOD HUSBAND!

Another two reel Comedy in the Programme.

TO-NIGHT AT 5-15; 5-15; 7-15; 8-15 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

CINEMA PRECIOUS LAMINGTON ROAD.

AMUSEMENTS.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY PROGRAMME

HAL ROACH PRESENTS

HAROLD LLOYD

WHY WORRY?

Pathecomedy

STOP YOUR WORRIES!

LET

HAROLD

TICKLE AWAY YOUR TROUBLES

WITH

SIX REELS OF PURE FARCE

PATHE SUPER

GAZETTE

TIME: 6, 8 and 10 P. M.

MATINEE TO-DAY,
TO-MORROW and HOLIDAYS
at 4 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.



TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
CITIES FOREMOST INDIAN PICTURE HOUSE.

KRISHNA CINEMA

PRESENTS

Sharda's New Mythological Picture

THE Golden Lotus

The wrath of Goddess Kali, the Life of the Indra's Fairy, her liking and love for humankind, the troubles and misfortune she undergoes, fighting with Rakhsasas. The duplicate policy of Lord Narada, etc., will please you at every moment.

ALSO—UP-TO-DATE

New Dance

SHARDA'S NEW ACTRESS Miss TULSI

will perform up-to-date stage dance with beautiful song and music.

Time and Rates As Usual.

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE, - - - New Charni Road.

PLEASE WATCH THE
DATE FOR

KATARYU-GAP

A COMIC
INDIAN
DRAMA

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST RD.

5-15, 7, 8-15 and 10-30 Daily.

Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3-30
Sept. 7th, 8th and 9th these three days show
begins at 3-30 P. M.

2nd WEEK! Episodes 5, 6, 7 and 8.

"CAPTAIN KIDD"

Featuring the Monarch of them all

EDDIE POLO

Full of action, thrills, adventure, daring and
Romance.

Also one REEL FATTY'S COMEDY

COMING!

RACE-KI-THES

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND

IMPERIAL

CINEMA, (Lamington Road)

Presents

TO-NIGHT and during

THIS WEEK

KOHINOOR FILM COY'S

FAMOUS PHOTOPLAY

The TELEPHONE GIRL.

Daily (4) four Shows

at 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

EXTRA SHOWS ON

Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays at 3 P. M.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Bombay Cotton Market.

BOMBAY MARKET
COTTON REPORT

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 3.
To-day's market reported 3 points lower to 4 points higher in New York futures. The market advanced at the opening, but later declined on long liquidation. Liverpool was reported unchanged to 1 point lower.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

The following crop estimates are to hand to-day:—

Messrs. Clement Curtis and Co.:—

Condition 59.8 per cent. Crop 15,522,000 bales.

Their previous estimate, 19th August, 1926:—

Condition 63.3 per cent. Crop 15,512,000 bales.

Messrs. Hopkins, Dwight and Co.:—

Condition 57.0 per cent. Crop 14,100,000 bales.

Their previous estimate, 4th August, 1926:—

Condition 63.3 per cent. Crop 15,512,000 bales.

A slight change being reported in New York futures the Marwar Bazar opened almost unchanged at Rs. 326½ for Broach April-May and fluctuating within half a rupee closed at Rs. 326½. Commission houses and Shroffs were moderate buyers. The market was totally featureless to-day with little business passing. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 326½ and going down to Rs. 325½ on selling by Marwar Shroffs closed at Rs. 325½.

Our market for ready cotton was dull yesterday and the demand was nominal.

Our ready and forward markets will remain entirely closed to-morrow on account of Jain Panchang.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS
6 P.M.

Bombay, Sept. 3.
Fully Good Broach April/May 325½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan 322½
Fine Omra Dec/Jan 311½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description	Super.	Fine	F	Good
M. G. Dhoolera	351	343	335	327
M. G. Kadi/Virana	356	348	340	332
gaon	376	368	360	352
M. G. Sawgin/Dhar.	376	368	360	352
war	376	368	360	352
M. G. Kalagin	356	348	340	332
M. G. Broach No. 2	366	358	350	342
M. G. Southern	376	368	360	352
rican	376	368	360	352

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 3.
Fully Good Broach April/May 326
Fine Omra Dec/Jan 313
Good Southern Avg/Sept. 333

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 3.
The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 2nd September, 1926:—

Cotton	2,631 bales.
Wheat	22,943 cwt.
Linseed	3,286 cwt.
Rape, etc.	24 cwt.
Gingellyseed	15 cwt.
Poppyseed	1,000 cwt.
Groundnuts	1,450 cwt.
Castorseed	824 cwt.
Rice	32,505 cwt.
Myrabollams	Nil.
Cottonseed	1,398 cwt.
Mawraeed	1,198 cwt.
Gram	1,546 cwt.
Juar	2,430 cwt.
Masur	1,192 cwt.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	Nil.
Coal	9,752 tons.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 2.
To-day's sales.
Bales. 7,000
Sales at Liverpool 300
Sales on Speculation nil
Sales of East Indian Cotton nil

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:— To-day's price.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October 17.75—01

January 17.86—06

March 18.07—09

NEW YORK NOON CLOSING:—

October 17.74—01

January 17.85—03

March 18.06+08

NEW ORLEANS 9 A.M.:—

October 17.72—02

January 17.87—04

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET
REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 3.

Since 1st September

This Last

In full-pressed

Bales 2 Days. year year

Khandesh .. 33 38 60

Central India .. 559 902 1,280

Bast and Nagar .. 226

Hyderabad-Gaon .. 119

Barr .. 24 34 958

Omrta Provinces .. 461

Total Omra .. 618 1,274 3,005

Dholera .. 106 245 83

N.W. Provinces .. 47 47 318

Rajputana .. 445 517 76

Sind-Punjab .. 330 80

Broach .. 637 1,803

Coompta & Dharwar .. 402 821 464

Western-Northern .. 933 933

Cambodia .. 61

Persian .. 47

American .. 47

Egyptian and .. 47

African .. 47

Omrta, Burma & .. 47

Other sorts .. 47

Total .. 2,601 4,967 5,627

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed

Bales 1st Sept. to 3rd August

This Last

Europe .. 36 5,53,463 7,22,954

Japan & China .. 18,73,836 20,21,588

Coast Ports .. 25,017 23,156

Up-country by Rail .. 117,076 189,63

Afloat in harbour for .. 57,83 15,334

Europe, China and .. 57,83 15,334

Japan .. 57,83 15,334

Total .. 36 25,78,210 27,99,994

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

Bengal Superfine M G 300/10 ..

Bengal Fine M G 275/85 ..

Bengal F G M G 230/55 ..

Sindh-Punjab Fine M G 270/80 ..

Sindh-Punjab F G M G 245/50 ..

Punjab Americans F G M G 340/50 ..

Wardha-Hingti Fine M G 330/40 ..

Nagpur Fine M G 330/40 ..

Yeotmal Fine M G 315/20 ..

Pulgaon Fine M G 320/25 ..

Arvi Fine M G 320/30 ..

Amraoti Fine M G 300/10 ..

Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G 300/5 ..

Mulapur Fine M G 275/85 ..

Khandesh Fine M G 260/70 ..

Khandesh F G M G ..

Broach Fine M G 345/50 ..

Broach F G M G 325/30 ..

Mathia Fine M G 255/60 ..

Muthia F G M G 240 ..

Dharwar F Good S G 355/65 ..

Western Good M G 310/15 ..

Western H G ..

Miraj M G 325/30 ..

Cambodia F G M G 385/95 ..

Navsari F G M G ..

Surat F G M G 370/80 ..

Kadi/Virana F G M G 315/20 ..

Dholera F G M G 310/15 ..

Kalagin F G M G ..

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 2.	To-day's opening	To-day's closing
September	9.54	9.57	— 01
October	9.44	9.45	— 01
November	9.20	9.32	unchgd.
December	9.30	9.33	unchgd.
January	9.32	9.35	unchgd.
February	9.37	9.35	unchgd.
March	9.37	9.39	unchgd.
April	9.40	9.43	unchgd.
May	9.40	9.40	+ 01
June	9.34	9.37	unchgd.
July	9.31	9.31	unchgd.
August	9.25	9.25	unchgd.
September	10.14	— 09	

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 2.	To-day's opening	To-day's closing
September	17.02	17.02	68
October	16.97	16.97	68
November	16.80	16.80	68
December	16.47	16.47	57
January	16.25	16.25	55
February	16.15	16.15	55
March	16.08	16.08	53
April	15.63	16.00	51
May	15.95	15.95	49
June	15.95	15.95	48
July	15.90	15.90	48
August	15.90	15.90	48
September	15.90	15.90	48
Sakellariadis, F.G.F. Spot	17.65	17.65	40

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 2.	To-day's opening	To-day's closing
Scinde Good	6.85	— 10	
Scinde Fully Good	7.15	— 10	
Scinde Fine	7.45	— 10	
Bengal Good	6.95	— 10	
Bengal Fully Good	7.25	— 10	
Bengal Fine	7.55	— 10	
Omra Good	7.70	— 10	
Omra Fully Good	8.00	— 10	
Omra Fine	8.30	— 10	
Broach Good	8.00	— 10	
Broach Fully Good	8.40	— 10	
Broach Fine	8.80	— 10	

WHEAT-LONDON MARKET.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Jan/Feb shipment	New Crop sellers 51/3.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Jan/Feb shipment	New Crop sellers 52/6.
Market:—Steady.	
Wheat, Australian Sept. shipment buyers	55/-.
Market:—Steady.	
Wheat, Choice White Karachi Sept. shipment	sellers 54/6.

LINSEED.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton:—	
Sept/Oct. shipment buyers	£15 3/4.
Oct/Nov. shipment Hull paid	£15 3/4.
Market:—Sellers are reserved.	
Linseed, Bombay, ton:—	
Sept/Oct. and Oct/Nov. shipment buyers	£18 0/0.
Castorseed, Bombay Sept/Oct. shipment	sellers £16 1/8.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, ton:—	
Sept/Oct. shipment nominal	£21 0/0.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton:—	
Sept/Oct. shipment sellers	£20 0/0.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnepore, ton:—	
Sept/Oct. shipment sellers	£19 5/0.
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnepore, ton:—	
Sept/Oct. shipment nominal	£22 0/0.
Linseed, Calcutta ton:—	
Sept/Oct. shipment buyers	£17 10/4.
Oct/Nov. shipment buyers	£17 10/0.

JAVA SUGAR-LONDON MARKET.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard	
No. 25, c & f Calcutta:—	
September per cwt. unquoted.	
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 16/11 1/4.	
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 17.	
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard,	
No. 25, c & f Bombay:—	
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 17/1.	
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard,	
No. 25, c & f Karachi:—	
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 17/1 3/4.	

COFFEE-NEW YORK MARKET.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot	18 3/4
--------------------------------------	--------

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 2.	
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot:	
Buyers 1/7 3/4.	
Sellers 1/7 7/8.	
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—	
Buyers 1/7 1/2.	
Sellers 1/7 3/4.	

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 2.	
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt:—	
Sept/Dec. delivery paid and buyers 31/7 1/2.	
Jan/Apl. delivery paid and buyers 32/7 1/2.	

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 2.	
Demand Bills	485 1/8

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 2.	
Cottonseed, Bombay Sept/Oct shipment	sellers 47 3/4.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

B.C. RATE:—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16

Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON:—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16 Sept.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32 20th Sept.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32 15th Sept.

Bank's buying T T 1/6d.

Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.

Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 Mail

Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 13/32 Oct.

Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/16 Jan/Feb.

NEW YORK:—

Bank's selling T T 2/76

Bank's buying T T 2/74

Bank's buying D D 2/78

Bank's buying 3 Mos 2/89

PARIS:—

Bank's selling D D 1145

Bank's buying D D 1235

Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1250

JAPAN:—

Bank's selling T T 132 1/2

Bank's buying 60 days 128 1/2

HONGKONG:—

Bank's selling D D 148

SHANGHAI:—

Bank's selling D D 192 1/4

SINGAPORE:—

Bank's selling D D 157.

JAVA:—

Bank's selling D D 90 1/8

CROSS RATES:—

London-New York 4.85 11/16 2nd inst.

London-Japan 1/11 25/32 2nd inst.

London-Paris 161.75 2nd inst.

London-Belgium 174.00 2nd inst.

London-Switzerland 25.14 2nd inst.

London-Italy 132.00 3rd inst.

London-France 164.00 2nd inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 3.	
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 15/16
Bank Demand	1/5 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 9/32
Req. Demand	1140
American Dollars	275 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	148
Shanghai	191 1/4
Japan	132 1/2
Singapore	157
Market steady.	

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 2.	
T.T. Berlin on London 20.39 1/4	
T.T. Amsterdam on London 12.11 3/8	
T.T. Brussels on London 173.50	
T.T. Madrid on London 31.85	

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATION SERVICEEst. Under the Guidance of Seth Vrijlal
Ranchhodras.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

**NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVER-
POOL** quotations from the opening
market to closing with time to time
fluctuations and our Agents' opinion (Dharana)
and other information; are being daily
received at this Bureau by special UR-
GENT cables at great expense.

As regards Mofussil clientele, we

(a) furnish promptly on commission
basis whatever information is desired
whether foreign, i.e., about the
futures, etc., or local about the
Bombay market,

(b) procure foreign cables if special
charges are given, and

(c) execute forward transactions and sell
ready cotton in Bombay.

For commission rates, special charges,
deposit terms and other particulars
please write to the MANAGER.

Persons in Bombay who wish to take
advantage of our effective service, are requested
either to write to us, phone up, or see
us at our office.

With our experience and efficient staff,
Despatch and accuracy are always en-
sured.

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OCULISTS and OPTICIANS.
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DASTOOR & Co.,**
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G. C. S. I. G. B. E.

H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore,

G. C. S. I. G. B. E.

H. H. The Nawab of Rampur,

G. C. S. I. G. C. I. E. G. C. V. O.

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Daily Consultations of a qualified Ophthal-

mic Surgeon from Royal London Moor-

fields Ophthalmic Hospital and that of

Mr. H. K. Dastoor, F. M. C. O., F. I.

O. F. N. A. O. (London) who has in-
frequently from England having gained high-

est qualifications in Visual and Ophthal-

mic Optics available in Great Britain.

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prompt and accurate.

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not mix us up with firms of similar names

RING OF EIGHT METALS.

This wonderful Magic Ring cures Gonorr-

hoea, Nocturnal Emission, Impotency,

Hysteria and other

chronic diseases and it

strengthens the power

of body and organs. It

brings the happiness,

health, wealth, friend-

ship & success in every

respect. By using this sexual power is

extraordinarily increased. Every one can

use it with unexpected result. Trial is

solicited. Price one for Rs. 1-4, three

for Rs. 3-4 and a dozen for Rs. 12

post free. Write to

S. C. SEAL,

186, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

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Worry You
You are run down and need

NERVINUS

(WITH GOLD)

AN AMAZING ELIXIR OF LIFE

Indicated in L.A.S.I. U.D.E.

TROPICAL DEBILITY; DYSPESIA;

KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES;

ANEMIA; BLOOD IMPURITIES;

IMPOTENCY; Sexual or Seminal

weakness, Loss of flesh, female disor-

ders, etc. Month's use both Rs. 5.

Ext. Musk Liniment for Local Weak-

ness Rs. 2-8. Both together Rs. 7.

Guaranteed Harmless. V. P. charges

extra. Liout. G. Thoy, General Hospital,

Landkotal—Patients desired great

benefits by the use of Nervein and

Liniment. Dr. M. Massey, Ahmed-

bad—Good to Nervein patient Mr. H.

Darter, Bombay—quite a marvel. S. A. Rao,

Esq., B. A., Deputy Collector, Vellore—Done

me considerable good. S. Lone, Esq., Raigoon

—I cannot live without Nervein. Obtainable

from Behar Chemical Works, Bhagalpur and

Mithila. Tel: "CHEMISTS"—BHAGALPUR

or direct from Agents: Thomson and Taylor

Ltd., and Treacher and Co., Bombay.

E. Speechly, Esq., Karachi, and Chemists

and Druggists everywhere.

BOMBAY MARKETS

WEEKLY REVIEW.

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home
markets have been fluctuating but on the
whole show a small change both in Liver-
pool and New York as compared with a
week ago. Early the market declined on
some selling, but later improved on short
covering and trade buying and unfavour-
able weather report. At the close the mar-
ket was steady.

We have to report a serious outfall
featureless markets since our last report,
and generally speaking, the fluctuations of
importance have taken place the tone
however maintaining a steady appearance
due to further complaints of insect damage
and an improving spot demand coming
upon markets.

Opinion, which had been looking for
a really large crop, received a shock in
the last Government Report, and with
reports of a further deterioration since
then, views are extensively held that the
next indicated yield from official sources
will be on a still lower scale. Consequent-
ly, sentiment, instead of being inclined to
sell on strong occasions, is disposed to buy
on set-backs, and this course is also being
pursued by the trade at large, so that
the eventual outcome of the crop, about which
expert opinion differs so widely, the
consumer will be nervous and ready to
take advantage of set-backs. On the other
hand, we must candidly admit that we
are not yet convinced that a large yield
or a crop in excess of 15½ million bales
with a normal fall is unlikely, and, with
the major portion of short interest elimi-
nated, the condition of affairs is not one
that lends itself to confident "bullish"
enterprises. It still remains a question of
supply and demand, and one will probably
offset the other until such time as the
crop question becomes a clear factor.

The approval of the Government's next
Bureau Report on Wednesday is now leading
to a levelling-up of accounts. Various
pointers have been circulated as to what
this document is likely to be, and they
all indicate a further reduction in condi-
tion since the middle of last month, with
a consequent prospect of lessened produc-
tion. The prevailing ideas of the official
figure are now ranging between 11.58 and 60,
forecasting a crop of about 11,750,000 bales.
We think that such a report is discount-
ed, and might even be a disappointment to
the "Bulls," but the course of prices will
depend upon the weather following the docu-
ment. The weekly weather report to hand
speaks of more favourable weather than
expected and this news is rather con-
flicting considering that private cables up-
to now reported unusually cold weather and
serious deterioration in some parts.

Trade accounts from Manchester are
getting into a better position and that,
as soon as values are stabilised and the
effect of the marketing of the early re-
ceipts has been discounted, a large trade
will be done.

Broadly speaking, the markets for the
present are awaiting the publication of the
official document and until the latter is
out, operations will be on a small scale. On
the whole, our advice would be to careful-
ly watch the situation with the idea of
entering into "short" side on bulges.

As regards the position of the local market,
the tone maintained a relatively steady
appearance during the week. The contin-
uous downpour is now causing anxiety as to
the crop prospects and a few weeks of
fine weather in cotton growing districts
is badly needed in order to have a sub-
stantial out-turn.

The ready demand on the other hand,
remained quiet for the greater part of the
week and Exporters as well as millwals
preferred to buy only for their urgent en-
gagements.

The following were the changes in the
Home markets as compared with last
week:—

	Last week.	This week.
New York October	17.90	17.66-14
New York December	17.75	17.79-14
New York January	17.78	17.87-13
New York March	17.93	19.08-15
New York May	18.04	18.25-21
Liverpool October	9.56	9.45-11
Liverpool December	9.39	9.35-04
Liverpool January	9.42	9.35-07
Liverpool March	9.47	9.39-08
Liverpool May	9.49	9.43-06

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M. G. Branch April/May
opened on the 27th ultimo at Rs. 324 1/2
and improved to Rs. 325 on moderate buy-
ing by Japanese and Commission House-
ing. Again going down to Rs. 324 on
selling the market advanced to Rs. 330 on
Exporters and Shroffs buying. But the
values again receded to Rs. 325 on Shroffs
selling and the market closed on the 2nd
inst. at Rs. 326 1/4.

Pine Comra December/January opened on
the 27th ulto. at Rs. 311 and going up to
Rs. 312 on Commission Houses and Shroffs
buying, eased to Rs. 310½ on general selling.
From this level the values improved to
Rs. 317 on buying by Exporters and
Shroffs. But the market again gave way
to Rs. 311½ on general selling and closed
on the 2nd inst. at Rs. 313½. F. G. Ben-

gal December/January opened at Rs. 262
and closed at Rs. 264 the highest being
Rs. 267½ and the lowest Rs. 261½.

PIECE-GOODS.

The tone of the Cloth market has been
slightly easier during the past week,
owing to the absence of demand. The
small retail inquiry has not been suffi-
cient to maintain the current prices at
the present level, and rupee rates of several
cloths have shown some reductions.
Although the monsoon has been favourable
in the cultivating districts, buyers seem
to be hesitating to purchase in anticipa-
tion of future requirements and are only
buying from hand to mouth to satisfy
their immediate needs.

In Grey Shirtings there has not been
any change. Drills have been easier.
Grey Jaconets have shown a reduction of
one anna per piece. White Shirtings have
shown a downward tendency. Further
depreciation in values has been noticeable
in 58 inches by 20 yards Red End White
Mulls. Nainsooks have been steady at the
lower level of prices reached during the
previous week.

The Manchester market has been gener-
ally firm, but quotations of different
makers have been irregular, and there
are several weak sellers who are ready to
book business at concessions. Some
small lots are reported to have been book-
ed, with the clause of latitude in ship-
ment, for November/December shipments.
Local cloth market has been steady
with moderate demand. No fresh sales
of importance have been effected by the
Mills during the week.

The dispute between Messrs. Ralli Bros.
and the Bombay Native Piece-goods Mer-
chants' Association, regarding the trade
with dealers' customers, remains unsettled.
Owing to the resolution of boycott, which
has come into force on 26th August, mer-
chants are unable to buy goods from this
firm, until the grievance is redressed.
The facts in this matter have been
officially placed before the public in a
letter to the press over the signature of
Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji, the Vice-
Chairman of the Bombay Native Piece-
goods Merchants' Association and the
statement of Messrs. Ralli Bros is now
awaited with interest.

The quotations for the leading chops of
Greys and Whites are as under:—

Grey Shirtings.	
Ralli's Fair No. 2000 39x37 1/2/38	9 8 0
" 100000 "	45x38 " 11 8 0
" 22,000 "	45x38 " 10 0 0
" No. 2800 "	37x38 " 8 8 0
" No. 4545 "	38x38 " 10 8 0
" No. 15000 "	44x38 " 10 8 0
" No. 10000 "	44x38 " 11 8 0
" No. 12000 "	44x38 " 11 8 0
Graham's No. 2730 "	39x37 1/2/38 " 9 8 0
" No. 2750 "	44x38 " 11 8 0
Dunhursts BBB "	38x38 1/2 " 16 0 0
" BB "	38x38 1/2 " 14 0 0
" Rupee No. 5 "	38x38 1/2 " "
Ritchie's No. 510 "	39x37 1/2/38 " 0 8 0
Lyon's Shlunk "	39x37 " 9 8 0
Fleming's 1904-1906 45,48,51x38	14 8 0

Grey Drills.	
Pepperell's Dragon 29x40 Net	19 0 0
Ralli's "Sellers" 29x40 "	18 8 0
Grey Jaconets.	
Ralli No. 18 "	44x22 " 6 1 6
" No. 18 "	44x22 " 5 7 0
" No. 138 "	44x22 " 5 3 6
" No. 656 "	44x22 " "

White Shirtings.	
Liepmann's No. 1500 42x42	19 6 0
H. B. T. C. 40000 "	38x40 " 23 8 0

White Mulls.	
Ralli's No. 6 "	41x19 " 7 4 0
" No. 60 "	46x19 " 8 0 0
" No. 600 "	51x19 " 8 12 0
" No. 6000 "	56x19 " 9 12 0
" No. 88 "	58x20 " 6 8 0
" No. 1270 "	57x18 " 3 0 0
" No. 166 "	59x20 " "
" No. 818 "	59x20 " 4 10 0
" No. 1440 "	59x20 " 14 8 0
" No. 1703 "	62x20 Net " 6 0 0
" No. 224 "	44x20 " 3 0 0
" No. 119 "	37x18 " 3 4 0
" No. 220 "	42x18 " 3 12 0
" No. 339 "	47x18 " 4 4 0
" 1K-4K38, 43, 48, 53x18 Aug.	" "
" No. 95 "	58x20 " 6 4 0
" No. 66999 "	40x18 " 4 8 0
" No. 86999 "	40x18 " 5 0 0
" No. 775 "	40x18 " 5 4 0
" No. 875 "	45x18 " 5 12 0
" No. 975 "	50x18 " 6 4 0
" No. 615 "	50x18 " 6 4 0
Graham's Balloon 58x20	6 4 0
Flemings No. 8080, 26x18	" "

White Nainsooks.	
Ralli's No. 7070-9000 27x18	3 4 0
" No. 61-81 "	3 2 0
" No. 1850 "	" "
" No. 1900 "	" "
" No. 2000 "	" "
" No. 21021 "	" "
" No. 36020 T.B. 38x22	4 8 0
Graham's Nos. 88-8888 28x18	3 8 0
" No. 66800-37070 "	" "
" Sarawati 36x18 "	6 12 0
" Tipoo/WWW 34x18 "	4 7 0
" No. 80000 "	4 11 0
" No. 33340/33350/33360 "	4 15 0

Lyon's No. 4545-6556	
6767 "	26x18 " "
Greaves' No. 8000 T.B. 38x22	" "
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510	" "
5520 "	26x18 " 3 0 0
S.W. and Co's Nos. 5800-	" "
5820 "Motor Car"	3 0 0

The above quotations are on Bazar terms

with discount of three and a half per cent on

Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

Japanese Grey Cloths.

No. 666 Shirtings 38x38	Net 9 10 0
" 2500 Shirtings 36x40	" 10 8 0
" 5151 " 44x38	" 12 4 0
" 4141 " 44x38	" 11 0 0
" 5544 " 44x38	" 1 0 0
" 3800 " 44x38	" 17 0 0
C. Sheetings 30x36 Ex. Bond	9 8 0
B. Dragons 30x36 Ex. Bond	9 8 0
" Elephant" Drills 29x40	Net, 14 12 0
" Drill-Duk " 26x40	" 11 12 0

YARN MARKET.

2nd September 1926.

There has been no special change in our
market, since our last report, and prices
have remained practically steady throughout
the whole week with small turnover and
very small fluctuations abroad. The steady
position of the raw material and the firm
attitude adopted by the Mills have been
responsible for the steady tone of the mar-
ket but buying is much limited and in
small lots only. Inquiries from various
consuming centres have been for small lots
and that too for near deliveries whereas
there is no inclination on their part to
purchase large quantities for forward deli-
veries even at slightly lower prices. In
fact there is such a loss of confidence
amongst the buyers in the local market as
well as in the consuming Districts that
the volume of business during the past 2
weeks has been smaller than during the
previous weeks. It is said that the heavy
rains throughout the country have been
responsible for such a dull state of affairs
in the yarn market but it is quite evi-
dent that owing to continued declining
prices since last 2 years and the con-
sequent heavy losses committed by the buyers
here as well as in up-country, dealers,
consumers, and middlemen have lost con-
fidence and are not inclined to do any
more business excepting small quantities so
long as the prices have not settled down.
Cotton has remained very firm and there
seems to be no doubt that the prices in
yarns will not experience any decline in
the near future but it is too early to
judge with any certainty the course of the
cotton market in the next two or three
months, and as long as the position does
not appear quite clear buying is certainly
likely to be very limited.

ENGLISH YARNS.

These have been moving slowly from stock,
in many cases at a loss but clearances are
somewhat better due to small stock and less
arrivals of Japanese goods. Fresh forward
business with Manchester has been much
restricted on account of higher quotations.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Turnover during the week is much limited
and although the stocks are not very
large and arrivals are restricted prices have
not been able to advance in the absence
of any satisfactory buying. Import Houses
have not been able to do business owing
to higher prices received from Japan and
fresh forward business has therefore been
negligible. Samp'n have declined during
the latter part of the week and Exchange
has been rather firm to advancing.

INDIAN YARNS.

In spite of stocks slowly increasing and
sales being extremely small, Mills have
not been inclined to lower their limits
in yarns and in view of the fact that they are
not able to obtain cotton at any lower
rates they are not prepared to spin and
sell yarns at rates which give them loss.
The firm attitude adopted by them has
kept our market fairly steady and the
stocks have been getting slowly liquidated.
The Tariff Board have made further pro-
gress and collecting evidence from several
prominent persons interested in textile
Trade but at the moment it is difficult
to forecast anything regarding their final
recommendations. Public is eagerly await-
ing the final result of this inquiry and it
is firmly believed in the cotton texti-
le trade that unless some protection has
been granted to the Mill industry tax po-
sition will be growing worse and worse day
by day.

The general condition of the yarn market
is not at all satisfactory and although
there is a satisfactory monsoon so far
throughout the country, the continued ab-
sence of demand from consuming Districts
has been causing anxiety to all concerned in
the Trade.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

The demand for ready sugars was fairly
good and with shorts covering and stronger
advices from Java made dealers more con-
fident and a large quantity changed hands
in White Javans. August-September ship-
ment at 16s. 2d. to 16s. 6d. and October/
December at 16s. 3d. to 16s. 7d. F. B. H.
Harbour. A fair quantity of B.R.B. and
Belgian Sugars have been sold for October/
December shipment at 16s. 1d. to 16s. 6d.
F. B. Harbour and 16s. to 16s. 3d. F. B.
H. respectively.

Karachi and Calcutta reported a steady
market with good business doing. Java
reported an excited market with reports of
short crops and prices have advanced more
than half gilder with many buyers, the
last quotation from Java, September 11.375.
November 11.625 January 11.875 gliders
business done.

London and American terminal markets
were quiet but steady but actual sugar was
strong with good business doing.

The following are the Bazar rates and
stocks:—

T.M.O. Rs. 16.8-0 eq. 16s. 7d. F. B. Har.	
four stocks 75,000 bags.	
T.M.O. August/Sept. 16s. 6d. F. B. Harbour	
T.M.O. Oct/Decr. 16s. 8d. F. B. Harbour	
T.M.O. Jan/March 16s. 10d. F. B. Harbour	
Beet Rs. 16-2-0 eq. 16s. 3d. F. B. Harbour	

Stocks 3,000 bags.

ARRIVALS:—
S.S. Wassaburg with 40,000 bags Java
Sugar.



Remove that Mask of Care.

Have you ever suddenly caught
an unexpected glimpse of your face
in a shop window or mirror? If so,
you have no doubt noticed that it
looks different from what you
thought it did. It looks worried and
dejected as if it had a mask of care.

Your health is wrong—that is
what's the matter. Impurities are
clogging your digestive system;
your liver and kidneys are not
working properly, and as a result

you feel dejected and depressed.
Your body needs more of the six
vital salts of Nature than it is
getting from your food—it needs
that little daily dose of Kruschen
Salts.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TODAY.

Dr. R.V. Paranjpye's Address to D. Ward voters, Servants of India Society's Hall, 6 p.m.

Mr. B.F. Madon's Lecture on "Currency Commission's Report" Sydenham College, 4 p.m. Mr. S.N. Pochkhanawala to preside.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Comorin" at Aden.

Dadabhai Jayanti Celebrations, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 5-30 p.m., Kavi Nanaal to preside.

Screening of "Stop Flirting" at Cinema Precious under the new management, Laing Road.

Public Lecture under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood by Mr. M.A. Jinnah, on "The Future of India" at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Mr. M.R. Jayakar presiding 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Seva Sadan Sale (4-30 p.m.) and entertainment (6-45 p.m.) in aid of "The Home for the Homeless" Gamdevi.

Dadabhai Navroji Jayanti Celebrations, meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya at 9-15 p.m. Mr. M.R. Jayakar to preside.

Ladies' Meeting to celebrate Dadabhai's Jayanti, Gujarati Hindu Shri Mandal's Hall, Girgaum Back Road, 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, September 5.

Dr. R.V. Paranjpye's Address to D. Ward voters, 9 a.m.

Public Lecture under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood by Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, M.L.C., on "Military Training" at the Brotherhood premises, "Mantri House" French Bridge, Chowpatty, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate presiding, 6 p.m. (S.T.)

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

FRANCIS—B.J. Francis, proprietor of the "Goa Mail" expired at 1 p.m. on Friday at his residence, 159, Chitra Bazaar (oppo. Chandanwadi) Bombay. Funeral leaves today (Saturday) at 8.30 a.m.

OOTHAMNA CEREMONY.

LAM—Pirojshah Dadabhai Lam, son of late Dadabhai Bapuji Lam died at Poona on 2nd September. Oothamna ceremony will take place this evening (Saturday) at 3 p.m. (B.T.) at Vatcha Ghandy's Agency, Hughes Road.

Swarajya Sabha.—A meeting of the Council of the Swarajya Sabha will be held tomorrow (Sunday) at 9.30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road.

Postal Notice.—Mails from Australia via Dharmakshi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 5th of September.

Concert at Y.M.C.A.—A concert will be given at the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Wodehouse Road today (Saturday) at 9.15 p.m. by Toe H. Admission free. All are welcome.

To-day's Radio Programme.—A concert programme of vocal and instrumental music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, on Saturday (the 4th instant) at 9.30 p.m. Call sign 2 F.V. Wave-length 387 metres.

The W.I.N. Liberal Association.—Dr. R.P. Paranjpye will address the D. Ward voters at the Servants of India Society's Hall to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) and to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

City's Health.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Thursday to 6 a.m. of Friday:

Smallpox, Cholera, Plague and Influenza: Death and Attack: Nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still born) 137.

Total mortality this day last year was 86.

Steamer Movements.—The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from Bombay of 21st ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 3rd instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The mails left by the Mail Special and

WHAT DYSEPTICS SHOULD EAT

The Medical View

Every doctor knows that about nine times out of ten stomach and digestive troubles are due to acidity and food fermentation; stomach sufferers should, therefore, avoid eating foods liable to ferment and develop acid. Unfortunately, a rigid observance of this rule deprives one from the most nutritious and tempting foods, which is why dyspeptics are usually so thin and debilitated. The problem is easily solved by the use, when needed, of the antacid corrective, "Bisurated" Magnesia. Half a teaspoonful taken in a little water instantly neutralises all trace of acidity and prevents the possibility of food fermentation. Even the richest foods will then agree with you perfectly, and stomach distress will become a thing of the past. There is no sense in dosing weak stomachs with strong drugs when a little "Bisurated" Magnesia will speedily remove the cause of the trouble and so make you well. Knowing this, doctors prescribe "Bisurated" Magnesia and hospitals use it, while chemists everywhere sell it in both powder and tablet forms at trifling cost. Be sure to ask for "Bisurated" Magnesia.

would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

CURRENCY COMMISSION'S REPORT
Under the auspices of the Sydenham College Banking Association Mr. B.F. Madon will deliver lecture on Currency Commission's Report, today (Saturday) at 4 p.m. in the Sydenham College premises when Mr. S.N. Pochkhanawala, Managing Director, Central Bank of India will preside.

Lecture on Military Training.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Dr. R.P. Paranjpye will deliver a public lecture on "Military Training" at the Brotherhood premises, Mantri House, French Bridge, Chowpatty, near the Royal (S.T.) when Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate will preside.

Catholic Holy Magistrate.—For the first time the residents of Station Road, Bombay Road, Kolbad, Khatowadi and Uthalsar, met together at Mr. Antia's bungalow and expressed their heart-felt thanks to the Government for having appointed Dr. J.E. D'Almeida, the first Catholic on the Bench of Honorary Magistrates, Thana, since its creation about 20 years ago. In the absence of Mr. C. Remedios, Mr. D.S. Alvarez was voted to the chair.

Parsi All Saints' Day Celebration.—Under the auspices of the Rathastar Mandal a Parsi public gathering will be held tomorrow (Sunday) at Sir Cowaji Jehangir Hall at 5.30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. B.D. Mistri, Mr. B.S. Banaji, and Captain S.R. Banji will deliver short speeches appropriate to the occasion and will show by lantern slides a very interesting spirit photos. Pictures of ancient Parsis will also be exhibited. Music and song will be given. Mr. D.S. Joshi will preside.

Telegraphic Abbreviated Address Book.—The list of Public Telegraphic Abbreviated Addresses, 1926 edition, is now ready and can be obtained from the principal Government Telegraph offices at Rs. 5 per copy including the price of the Supplement. This publication contains about 50,000 telegraphic addresses of firms and individuals with their postal address and trade or occupation and should be found invaluable to business firms for ready reference, for speeding up despatch and for saving time and money generally in telegraphic correspondence. A separate list of Official and Press Abbreviated Addresses, 1926 edition can be obtained from the principal telegraph offices at 12 annas per copy.

BHATIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL.
Under the auspices of the Khatana Maknaji and Kanji Mulji Trusts four infant welfare centres besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street Fort are conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society under the direction of Mr. G.K. De. vadhari at Cavel Street, Mandvi, Girgaum and Fort. During the month of August last in all 1428 patients were attended to at the four centres of the Khatana Maknaji and Kanji Mulji Trusts and the Hospital. Out of these were 812 women, 381 children and 235 infants. 13 cases were admitted into the Hospital. The daily average attendance being 59.5. The total number of deliveries during the year beginning since April 1925 was 28. The district visiting nurse paid 107 visits. 12 expectant mothers were under observation.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSE.

Swami Viswananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Santa Cruz, will conduct a public class in English on the "Bhagavad Gita" at Shantiji Latha Building, Matunga, G.I.P. at 6 p.m. (S.T.) today (Saturday).

The Swami will conduct a public class on "Bhakti Yoga" at the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Santa Cruz, tomorrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

The Gita Class at Kirtikar's Wadi, Lady Jamsheji Road, Dadar will be conducted by the Swami at 5.30 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Sunday).

DADABHAI JAYANTI CELEBRATION.

Under the joint auspices of Rastriya Stree Sabha, Parsi Rajkya Sabha, Hind Mahila Samaj, Hindu Ladies' Social Club, Pathare Prabhu Mahila Samaj, Saraswat Mahila Samaj, Young men's Parsi Association and Rathastar Mandal there will be a public meeting to celebrate the Jayanti of "our Grand Old Man of India" to-day (Saturday) at 5.30 p.m. when Kavi Nanaal Dalpatram will preside and Messrs. P.A. Wadia Lalit H. M.R. Jaykar, Kishorah Nariman, Nat. Raju, B.G. Trivedi and B.F. Bharucha will address the meeting. All are cordially invited to attend.

ANOTHER MEETING

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held on Saturday the 4th instant at 9.15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall and also competition prizes will be distributed to the successful candidates. Mr. M.R. Jayakar will preside. Messrs. B.G. Khed, Balubhai T. Desai and others will speak.

ONE MORE REMAND

ALLEGED FORGERY BY GOOA

Inspector Achrekar of Bombay C.I.D. again placed Dorab Pestonji Gora, clerk in the Central Bank of India, on the charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,87,000 belonging to the Central Bank of India, Ltd., before Mr. D. N. D. Khan, dalawalla, acting Third Presidency Magistrate on Friday.

In asking for a further remand of the accused in the police custody Inspector Achrekar said, the accused had forged endorsement on the Government securities. On August 11th the forged securities were sent to the Examiner, Questioned Documents, Simla, but no report yet had been received. He (Inspector) was therefore not sure whether the accused was to be charged with criminal breach of trust or also with forgery. His Worship remanded the accused to police custody till the 17th instant.

TO-DAY'S POONA RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX"

2.15 p.m. THE MODERATE PLATE.—
Div. I. 6 Fur.
KANDINAVA 1
SECURITY 2
PRINCE ROYAL 3

2.45 p.m. THE MODERATE PLATE. Div. II.—6 Fur.
AMALFI 1
SHAHIR 2
DAWOOD 3

3.15 p.m. THE VISITORS' PLATE. Div. I.—1 mile.
FRATILAY 1
BARBARA 2
THE TYPHOON 3

3.45 p.m. THE VISITORS' PLATE. Div. II.—1 mile.
MOTU PROPRIO 1
ABSORBENT 2
MINO MAHAL 3

4.15 p.m. H. H. AGA KHAN'S COMMÉMORATION PLATE.—1½ Miles.
DILAWAR 1
SILVER THRUSH 2
JODI 3

4.45 p.m. THE AUTUMN PLATE.—1½ Miles.
THE SLID'NG STONE 1
TYCHO 2
BONNIE LAD 3

5.15 p.m. THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.—1½ Miles.
RED HAWK 1
ORANGE WILLIAM 2
CAP-PIE 3

5.45 p.m. POONA PLATE.—6 Fur.
HAPPY ELF 1
ARDLEY 2
FOUR SQUARE 3

6.15 p.m. THE ARAB PONY DERBY.—6 Fur.
SAWI 1
SHANGHAI 2
AMAR 3

SENEX'S DOUBLE

FRATILY & HAPPY ELF.

"ALF'S BUTTON"

A DIFFICULT PLAY WELL STAGED

If the size of the audience is any criterion of the quality of a theatrical company, the London Musical Comedy Company has been the most successful of those which have visited Bombay for a long time. Arranging a change of programme every night they have drawn large and appreciative houses and the fare has been of the type which would satisfy the most fastidious critics. To stage Alf's Button on a Bombay stage is indeed an ambitious project, but last night the Company made a decided hit, considering the limited facilities at their disposal.

Described as one of the funniest of war comedies the play deals with the adventures of a couple of tomkies, one of which possesses a magic button which has been made of Aladdin's lamp when it had been melted. Upon this button being rubbed a "spook" would appear—the slave of the button—and execute the slightest wish of the possessor of the charm. After a course of many vicissitudes, extremely humorous to the audience, Alf Higgins returns the button to the "spook" who being thus freed after centuries expresses his gratitude in the shape of a fervent prayer that his benefactor would become the proud father of fifty strong sons. But Alf is unresponsive and, only mutters, "For him? He's mucked it all up again." Messrs. Jack Crichton and Dan Mansfield were the heroes of the evening. Their wit and humour were irresistible, so much so, that towards the end, even the grave and earnest spook had perforce to give way to a giggle. There is not much to say about the rest as the play was mostly worn round the two comedians with "Eustace", the spook with the green trousers, popping in now and then.

The cast was:—
Private Bill Grant—Jack Crichton.
Private Alf Higgins—Dan Mansfield.
The Slave of the Button—Madeline Rossiter.

Captain Richards—Dorian Evans.
Lieutenant Dennis Allen—Terence Hall.
Private West—Herbert Young.
Corporal Greenstock—Thomas Newcombe.
Sergeant Lees—Clifford Swayne.
Mustapha—Charles Bradley.
Liza Walker—Cecelia Ricardo.
Lady Isabel Fitz-Peter—Dorothea Williams.

Anisall Joins—Rita McGee.
Rev. Julian Davis—Dorian Evans.
Mrs. Davis—Grace Ray.
Lord Dunwater—Charles Bradley.
Harem ladies—Misses Belle Leichter, Rita McGee, Bobbie Moseley, Gaby Hill.

FOOTBALL

GOSSAGE CUP

CUSTOMS BEAT B. B. & C. I.

In the first match of the Gossage Football Cup Tournament for local teams the Customs matched a one-goal victory from the B. B. & C. I. Rly. The game was not very interesting and the Railwaymen did not deserve to lose as they did most of the pressing and were undoubtedly the better side. But Muller was too well marked and though he sent in some excellent shots they just managed to go away. In the first half the Customs scored through Richardson, and this lead they maintained to the end. Referee.—Q. M. S. Pinnock.

PIECEGOODS MERCHANTS AND RALLI BROS.

SALES TO DEALERS' CUSTOMERS.

A BOYCOTT RESOLUTION.

Since last May there has been a grievance in the bazaar regarding sales made by Messrs. Ralli Bros. to the dealers' customers, and as this departure from the usual practice was detrimental to the interests of the dealers, a representation was made to the Bombay Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association by one of its members. Before any action was decided upon it was thought fit by the dealers of this firm to call on Messrs. Ralli Bros. in this matter. But as the result of the interview was not satisfactory, the Committee of the Association wrote to Messrs. Ralli Bros. on the 7th July, stating that several members had made complaints that the firm was selling goods to dealers' customers and asking for an explanation. No reply having been received to this letter, a reminder was sent on 16th July, which was also unfortunately ignored. Courtesy in trade demanded at least an acknowledgment of the receipt of the letters. But it seems that the firm was ill-advised to treat the letters with contempt, although these were received from a responsible and well-known Association of very long standing. Pressure was then brought by the dealers on the Committee to take substantial measures to redress the wrong. The Committee thereupon consulted their subsidiary Associations, and as they were in favour of action being taken, called an extraordinary general meeting in which a resolution to the following effect was adopted by all the members numbering about two hundred with the exception of four:—

RESOLUTIONS.
"This meeting is of the opinion that it is risky and injurious to the trade for any member of the Association to buy any kind of piecegoods from Messrs. Ralli Bros. until the firm gives a written undertaking as under:—

"Assurance is hereby given that any kind of piecegoods will not be sold in Bombay to those who are not members of the Bombay Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association or their subsidiary Associations, excepting to merchants having their shops in Chakla to whom Messrs. Ralli Bros. have been selling some Woollens and Fancies at present."

In the event of any member violating the said resolution by buying goods, in stock or to arrive, directly or indirectly, by cash payment or on credit, will be liable to pay Rs. 100 per package as liquidated damages. In case a complaint is received regarding the infringement of the above resolution, the matter is to be referred to a Board of Inquiry of 14 persons formed of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Association and of the subsidiary Associations or to three members of this Board selected by the Committee. Members are forbidden to have any business dealings with merchants who have been proclaimed as defaulters by the Board of Inquiry, and they are also prohibited to deal with such customers as have business relations with the defaulters. This resolution is to come into force from the 20th August 1926."

UNJUSTIFIED CRITICISMS.

It will be seen from the above that the Association was reluctantly obliged to take this action, after having given ample opportunity to the firm to explain their attitude in a friendly way. It is to be regretted that Messrs. Ralli Bros., who have always been in the front rank to help the dealers in their legitimate demands, and who are known to be liberal-hearted and broad-minded, should not on this occasion care to put right the grievances for reasons best known to themselves. The writer of the Piecegoods notes in an evening contemporary has indiscreetly flung undesirable epithets at the members of the Association when stating that "the prominent Swarajist merchants of the Piecegoods Market have once again called upon all the members to turn their unorganised, disunited, and apparently unwilling force against the might of such a firm, etc." The Swarajists and their creed of non-cooperation has nothing to do with this matter and this has been brought about in the above inspired notes just to prejudice the case of the dealers.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

It is understood that pressure has been brought to bear on three of the merchants to send in their resignations of the Association's membership and unfortunately they have succumbed under the mighty force. It is worth noting that their resignations have at once been accepted by the Association and it is left to be seen how matters take their course. Although the inducement about the rebate of freight, which was a monetary benefit through the Association, does not exist at present, it must not be forgotten that in matters of dispute amongst the merchants themselves, the "organism" of the Association is being looked to for the settlement of the same. The "united" and willing force of the Association can be gauged from the fact that the Association's resolutions have been adopted and confirmed by the subsidiary Associations, and these came into force on the 26th August, and the members are fully capable of looking after their interests with or without the co-operation of these three dealers. Time may come when these merchants shall rejoin the Association, as without the co-operation of other dealers in the market it is apparently too hard for these three dealers to go on with their trade. In accordance with one of the standing rules of the subsidiary Association for White Goods all members are forbidden to trade with non-members and also with those buyers who deal with non-members. Those dealers whose resignations have been accepted will thus be handicapped, as a circular to that effect has gone round in the bazaar. The resignations tendered by three solitary merchants cannot be a blow to the Association as stated in the Piecegoods notes by the correspondent of the morning contemporary,

HEAVY RAIN IN GUJARAT

AFTERMATH OF STORM

...SIMLA, Sept. 3.

The depression over Gujarat which was now developed into a storm is passing into the northeast Arabian Sea, between Dwarka and Karachi causing heavy rain in Gujarat. A shallow depression over Bengal persists and is causing widespread, and locally heavy rain there. The monsoon remains weak in the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Rajputana East Gujarat, Central India East, the Central Provinces East, the Konkan and the Madras Deccan and local in Assam, Bihar and the Central Provinces West.

A few falls have occurred in the United Provinces, the Punjab East and North, the Northwest Frontier Province, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, and South Madras Coast.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair, and Tavoy three inches, Akyah four, Lashio two, Naymyo one, Cherrapunji four, Cox's Bazar, Sagor Island and Jalpaiguri two, Narayanpur and Bogra four, Barisal six, Darjeeling and Jessore one, Mymensingh one and a half, Dinajpur seven, Cuttack two, Sambalpur and Daltonganj one, Pune two, Sealkot one and a half, Udaipur one, Bhu seven and Ahmedabad three.

Forecast:—Thunderstorms in Baluchistan and lower Sind and no large change elsewhere.—A. P.

ORISSA RIVERS IN HIGH FLOOD.

CROPS AND EMBANKMENTS INUNDATED

RANCHI, Sept. 2.

As a result of high floods beginning on the 18th August in the Mahadi, Brahmani and other rivers of Orissa, breaches occurred in their embankments and crops have suffered from inundation in parts of the three districts of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore. Six persons were drowned at the Korkoba village. All the necessary steps are being taken by the local officers to deal with the situation.—A. P.

SABARMATI IN FLOODS

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 2.

Consequent to very heavy rains recorded in Ahmedabad and the districts, the Sabarmati is in floods. In the noon the water rose twenty feet high and crowds of people assembled all over the banks and the bridge to witness the spectacle. The like of which, they say, had not occurred during the last ten years.—Free Press.

A LONG RECORD OF MUNICIPAL SERVICE

RETIREMENT OF MR. KAZI ABDUL RAZAK.

There has recently retired from the city's Municipal service after an eventful record of thirty-five years, an officer whose industry and ability in the various posts he occupied was highly commended by the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Kazi Abdul Razak began his life in the Municipality as a humble Ward Clerk on the pitance of Rs. 30 per month, but even in his limited sphere he showed such exceeding ability that promotion came to him by rapid strides and after a few years he was appointed Superintendent of Markets, the first Indian to occupy the post. A little later he was acting as a Town Duty Refund Officer and before his retirement he was confirmed as Deputy Assessor. He was recommended for a special pension on account of his meritorious services and the occasion for the grant was taken advantage of by the members of the Corporation to eulogise his services.

Mr. Kazi has made many excellent reports on the contraband meat in the city and its reduction is due not a little to the measures he adopted to put it down. His reports on the Fishery trade in Bombay and on Bandra Slaughter House are a veritable mine of information.

"INDORE AFFAIRS"

The fourth paragraph of the letter of Mr. M. B. Chohan, on the subject of Indore Affairs, which appeared in our yesterday's issue, should read correctly as follows:—

Again, he has passed sweeping remarks against Mr. Pailleret, the Director of Commerce and Industries, in your issue of 18 May last, in which he has contended that "some qualified Indian knowing the languages and ways of Indians in Central India should be appointed to this post."

General Sir Charles Harrington will be Commander-in-Chief of the Western Command, India, from 14th June, 1927.

and it can also be stated confidently that this resolution will "not" be the last recorded in the books of the Association, notwithstanding the statement to the contrary made therein.

FORMER PRACTICE.

In former times it was the practice with this very firm to assure itself whether the dealer offering business was a member of the Association, and if not, the business was rejected. The members of the Association would have no objection if any firm sells goods to dealers having shops in any of the Piecegoods markets, the only objection being the sales to their own customers, as there would be no privacy or safety in trade in such a case and the business would be very risky.

BOMBAY ELECTIONS

REVISED DATES FOR SCRUTINY OF NOMINATIONS

With reference to the recently announced programme of Elections for the Bombay Legislative Council, an official press communique says the date for the scrutiny of nominations for Muhammadan constituencies has been altered. The revised dates for the scrutiny of nomination papers are as follows:—

For constituencies other than Muhammadan constituencies and the Presidency European constituency September 20.

For Muhammadan constituencies September 22.

For the Presidency European constituency September 24.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SEAT.

DR. G. V. DESHMUKH AS CONGRESS CANDIDATE

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh is standing for the Bombay University Constituency at the ensuing General Election of the Bombay Legislative Council as a Congress candidate.

CONGRESS CANDIDATE FROM SUBURBAN DISTRICT

Mr. G. B. Trivedi has been nominated as a Congress candidate from Thana and Suburban District for the ensuing election of the Bombay Legislative Council by the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee.

MR. M. A. JINNAH

STANDING FOR RE-ELECTION

Mr. Jinnah asks us to state that there is no truth in the rumour that he is not going to come forward as a candidate for the ensuing Assembly Elections. He is going to stand from the Mahomedan Electorate of the City of Bombay, the constituency which he represents now in the Assembly and will issue his manifesto shortly to the voters.

DEPUTATION TO BARODA'S DEWAN

AN "ENTIRELY UNTRUE" STATEMENT

The Publicity and Intelligence Officer of the Baroda State writes, as under, in "Government of Baroda, communique No. 27":—

"It has come to the notice of the Government that in a very inaccurate account of the interview granted by the Dewan to the deputation of the Batepayers' Association of the city, a statement to the effect that reports appearing in certain newspapers from their correspondents about Baroda affairs were being published under the instructions of the Government themselves and that this was admitted by the Dewan Sahib, has gained publicity and is being quoted by several newspapers. The statement is entirely untrue and without any foundation. What the Dewan Sahib admitted was the fact that the bulletins or "the Prashidi Patrikas" issued by the Publicity and Intelligence Bureau and published in the newspapers were being issued under the instructions of the Government. The Government have nothing to do with any newspaper or newspaper correspondents, and no reports appearing in the newspapers from their correspondents about Baroda affairs are authorised by the Government. When over the Government want to publish anything for the information of the public they do so either through the agency of the "Adna Patrika" (The State Gazette) or the bulletins issued by the Publicity and Intelligence Bureau.

The Civil Service Regulations of the State do not prohibit Government Servants from writing to the Press. As a matter of fact, Section 321 of these Regulations makes it clear that there is no such prohibition except under certain special conditions."

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

OCTOBER.

3rd September, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	17.66
To-day's Opening Rate	17.63
Difference	+0.03
To-day's Closing Rate	17.60
Difference	-0.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

3rd September, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.45
To-day's Opening Rate	9.42
Difference	-0.03
To-day's Closing Rate	9.45
Difference	Nil

Khandi	Rs. 325-4-0
Sewri	325-8-0
Clearing Cut	325-8-0

New York Market is closed on Saturday and Monday.

The District Magistrate, Poona, has ordered the suspension of the non-Brahmin paper, called the "Majir," for six months.—Free Press.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1926.

THE IMMEDIATE DUTY.

In his rejoinder to Pandit Motilal's reply to his first letter detailing the circumstances in which he felt obliged to leave the Swaraj Party, Lala Lajpat Rai makes a significant admission. He says the reason why he supported the Cawnpore resolution and subsequently joined the Swaraj Party was that of all parties then existing, it was on the whole the Party with which he most agreed. Congressmen all over the country will wonder what has happened during the interval of eight months of such a calamitous nature to the fortunes of the Swaraj Party that Lalaji should change his view. We hope in spite of this departure from the Party of one of the most experienced of Indian leaders, Congressmen will know how to observe a sense of proportion in the controversy, every such fissiparous

tendency creates. They will do well to inquire into the effect of the course Lalaji has chosen to follow and to recall for their own advantage why at Cawnpore the nation's representatives agreed that the Council work of the Congress should be entrusted to the Swaraj Party which thus remains the spokesman of the national needs and not of the prejudices of the communalists.

What is the practical effect on the country of Lalaji's resignation from the Swaraj Party? It cannot be denied even by the warmest admirers of his present political method that his action is bound to give an encouragement to those who place the communal issue higher in importance than the national issue. His severance of the Swarajist ties is an invitation for all who are yearning to fight the ensuing elections on a communal basis to proceed with confidence in this work of destroying national solidarity, as he, once a Congress stalwart, is now behind a communal organisation in preference to a national one. Lala Lajpat Rai may declare: "I stood for the Hindu Sabha running no candidates leaving it to different political parties in the country to do so." He may assure the public that on the Hindu Sabha platform he made "no distinction between one political party or the other," the sum total of his attitude now in regard to the Council wing of the Congress is a desire to emphasise the communal issue and as such that attitude is sure to do harm to the national cause.

It is futile at the present stage in the evolution of Congress policy with respect to the "Reforms" to urge, as Lalaji now urges, that the Congress should not run elections in its own name and by its own agency. The history of the national struggle for freedom in this country cannot have failed to bring home to even the most indifferent participant in that struggle one lesson, and that is the need for giving battle on their own ground to the forces which are determined to keep India deprived of the power to rule herself, by creating a real effective national agency which rises superior to communal and sectarian considerations and wages the fight from a national point of view.

The Indian National Congress is that agency, it has been moulded and placed into that position by the patient efforts of leaders, including Lala Lajpat Rai. To-day it is the Congress which must determine what the nation's policy in the political field must be. It belongs to all parties, in the sense that any particular party can obtain a dominant voice in shaping and controlling its policy by creating the necessary majority in its favour. To ask it, however, to stand aside from the struggle, to ask it merely to watch from a distance the squabble between various parties to capture the seats in the legislature is to invite political suicide for the whole national movement. The immediate duty of Congress leaders is now to concentrate all their efforts upon a gigantic educative propaganda for the benefit of the voters so that only Congressmen, in other words only the Swarajist candidates, are returned at the next elections. Pandit Motilal and his colleagues have already decided to carry out a tour-programme of this nature. The Swarajist steam-roller is beginning to move. We would only urge that the movement should continue with greater vigour and speed.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS AND THE CONGRESS.

The policy followed by the Indian Christian community with regard to their own progress as also of the country in general is in several respects an example to other minorities in India. As their deputation to the Viceroy on Wednesday stated, they believe more in self-help than any special concessions to them. They claim with legitimate pride that not less than one-tenth of their population are attending schools and colleges and are, therefore, confident of maintaining their position in public life by sheer dint of merit. Their attitude towards the question of communal representation is most commendable. Though they are an important minority, they not only do not ask for special representation, but have often in their annual conferences set their face "against any such practice which will still further divide the voters along communal interests". They have also pointed out to Government the error of extending the communal principle even to the public services. They rightly contend that the best way to help backward communities is to provide them with special educational facilities which would enable them to come up to the level of progressive communities and compete on equal terms. "The efficiency and purity of the public services," the deputation said, "is a guarantee that the humblest of His Majesty's subjects in India can continue to live without let or hindrance, and we express the hope that a high standard irrespective of communal considerations will be preserved intact. We can assure Your Excellency that our community will demand no peculiar privileges." This is an admirable attitude worth being emulated by other communities who are or believe themselves to be backward. The deputation also expressed the hope that a step forward would soon be taken in the path of self-Government and their desire to make their due contribution to that end. An intelligent community like the Indian Christians should not find it hard to believe that self-government will not be given by Government as a favour for the mere asking for it but that it is to be won from them by a united nation through national institutions like the Congress. Indian Christians must take their due place in the Congress in its struggle for Swaraj. Their participation in larger numbers in the work of the Congress particularly in the present national crisis will appreciably counter-act the evil tendency towards

communalism in which they rightly recognise a danger as much to themselves as to the country.

MAHATMA AND THE BIBLE.

We invite our readers to make a careful study of Mahatma Gandhi's article on "Crime of reading the Bible" in the current number of "Young India." Apart from the propriety of his reading the New Testament with the students of the Gujarat Vidyapeeth, the article raises the wider question of the duty of every man who loves religion to read the main scriptures of the great religions of the world. He enjoins that duty on every seeker after truth. He says: "If we are to respect others' religions as we would have them to respect our own, a friendly study of the world's religions is a sacred duty. We need not dread, upon our grown up children, the influence of scriptures other than our own. We liberate their outlook upon life by encouraging them to study freely all that is 'clean'." As regards himself, he says: "I regard my study of and reverence for the Bible, the Quran and the other scriptures to be wholly consistent with my claim to be a staunch Sanatani Hindu. He is no Sanatani Hindu who is narrow, bigoted, and considers evil to be good if it has the sanction of antiquity and is to be found supported in any Sanskrit book." There is no right-thinking person who will cordially endorse these views. Many who have made such a sympathetic and serious, as distinguished from a merely academic, study of scriptures have openly and gratefully acknowledged the great advantage they have derived from that study. They have thereby understood their own religion better, have been enabled to distinguish essentials from non-essentials and, above all, to realise the unity of religions and the unity and brotherhood of mankind, the first principle of every religion. What incalculable good may not such study do in these days of race prejudices and narrow-minded fanaticism? We would, therefore, earnestly request Mahatmaji and his privileged students to follow up their reading of the New Testament with a wider study of other great scriptures. Let carping critics be left well alone. Those who come to scoff will remain to pray.

MR. PATEL'S ADIEU

When Mr. Patel was elected President of the Assembly, there was dismay among those who did not know him intimately. Their fears have been completely falsified. Officials and non-officials now ungrudgingly acknowledge that the Hon. Mr. Patel was as good a President as any that wore the wig. The tributes that were paid to him for his consistent impartiality, ability and tact were not merely conventional, they were as sincere as they were deserved. As Sir Sivarami Iyer observed, Mr. Patel has conclusively demonstrated the capacity of Indians to fill any high office of responsibility. All would concede Mr. Patel's claim that he was "very jealous of the privileges of this House, such as they are under the present constitution." Is not the qualifying clause quite like Mr. Patel? That the process of safeguarding the limited privileges of the House and the semi-official atmosphere about him have not in any way blunted Mr. Patel's keen nationalism was proved by his words spoken while yet he was in the presidential chair: "One of the objects which induced me to accept this office was to demonstrate to the British Government that with regard to public men in India, if they have been in some quarters described as irresponsible and destructive critics of the existing system of administration, they are so because they have not been entrusted with responsibility, and the only way to fit the people of this country for responsible government is to entrust them with the working of such a government." Mr. Patel is now free to resume the task of winning such government.

Notes of the Day.

A Thought for the Day.

"The only lesson that I think this debate has, is this that the Government will not give any consideration to popular side, if they find that the popular side are weak in numbers. I cannot help making that statement on the floor of the House and I am very sorry, Sir, that I have to make it. Elections are on, Sir, are coming very soon. The country has a sure lesson to take from the debate of to-day. Send in either the Swarajists or Responsible Co-operators, send in a Moderate or anybody you like. But, for heaven's sake, let the country send in people with a sense of self-respect, people who will sink their differences or settle them between themselves. Let us not be at the mercy of the Government."

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKURDAS.

A Move Forward.

The decision of the Miners' Executive to recommend to the ensuing Delegates Conference to give them plenary powers and an open mandate to negotiate a settlement for the coal stoppage gives rise to the hopes, indicated in the latest cables, that the quarrel between the British mine-owners and their employees may be nearer solution now. But a great deal depends on the employers. According to the latest issue of the "New Leader," conditions in the coal industry have considerably changed now and "owners must surely be anxious to take advantage of the high prices now ruling in the export market." The owners in fact want the men back as they realise that the loss of production means loss of particularly good business and they are anxious to make very favourable "local agreements." The miners are not, however, going to fall into the trap of agreeing to separate agreements, and insist on a national agreement. If the Baldwin Government, who have expressed a desire through Mr. Winston Churchill that the miners should formulate fresh propo-

sals, put pressure upon the owners to see the reasonableness of agreeing to a national agreement, the precise terms of which they can negotiate with the men, it will be a distinct move forward towards the solution of the coal difficulty.

Situation in Egypt.

Zaghul Pasha is, it seems, a very hard nut to crack. The British authorities thought they had done with him when he was compelled not to accept the Premiership. But his party is in power all the same and he dominates the Chamber of Deputies. A Committee of the Chamber has now recommended to that body that many of the decrees passed during the Premiership of the pro-British Zivari Pasha without Parliament should be declared null and void. There is every chance of the recommendation being carried out by the Chamber which has already revoked some of the measures of Zivari Lord Lloyd will fret and fume but Zaghul will have his way and a tense situation may arise at any time. Uneasy lies the head that wears another's crown.

Women in Legislatures.

The resolution in the Assembly for the removal of the existing disqualification to the admission of its members of the Assembly was passed after a most good humoured debate without a dissentient vote and amidst peals of applause. The prompt adoption of the resolution, as if it were quite a formal and non-controversial affair, and the rapid strides made by the Woman Suffrage movement as a whole in India are a pleasant surprise to those who have meandered in the long-drawn struggle of the suffragettes in our own lands. One explanation of the difference is that we are reaping the fruits of the labours of those brave pioneers who fought for women's rights and of the brave work of women during the war who cheerfully and efficiently replaced men in spheres after sphere, when the men were summoned to the front. Besides in most departments of life women have held their own against men, whether in teaching and literature or in tennis and channel swimming. Men have not the face now to oppose their claims to such a thing as using the vote or working in the legislatures. There are, indeed, a few who fear, like Sir Abdul Qayum, that "women might be made tempted to examine the budget in the Assembly than look to their home budget." Let such people console themselves with the hope that, if women examine Assembly Budgets, there will be more left for the people for their family budgets.

"Infamous" Traffic.

Commenting on the Government of India's decision to abolish in ten years the export of opium for other than medicinal purposes, the "Nation" says: "Thus will end one of the most infamous instances in history in which a great Government has openly prided by debauching the rest of the world." But the process which the paper has so graphically described is to continue indefinitely in this country. The "Nation" is not unaware of the ravages of Government's traffic in India. It refers to a recent study by the Opium Research Committee of the (American) Foreign Policy Association, according to which the consumption of opium "reaches appalling totals in certain urban districts and industrial centres." Practically unrestrained consumption is allowed in these centres on the ground that opium has its medicinal value. To this plea the paper rightly replies: "These are precisely the districts where medical assistance is most available, and there can be no excuse henceforth for Government refusal to take action." But with or without excuse Government must have their "pound of flesh."

Spence Case.

Fatal assaults by European on Indian "coolies" are as old as British rule in India and the way they are usually disposed of is equally familiar. In a recent case one J. Spence, a European, was accused of a fatal assault on an Indian coolie, was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder in respect of the death of an Indian coolie of that mill named Jagannath. Mr. Holland, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Barrackpore, who originally tried Spence, discharged him; and Mr. Stevens, the magistrate of 24 Parganas, before whom the accused showed cause why he should not be committed to the Sessions Court, has been pleased to hold that there is no case against the accused. The death of the "coolie" thus remains a mysterious and suspicious as it was in April when it occurred. That there were eye-witnesses to the assault on Jagannath has been noted by Mr. Holland himself. The post-mortem report stated that there were fractures of temporal bones on the left side of the head as well as a fracture of the sphenoid bone. But the two Magistrates discharged the accused on the ground that the evidence was not conclusive enough, and that there were discrepancies in it. The correct legal position is that it is the function of the Sessions Court to decide finally whether the evidence is conclusive or not. In the earlier stages the Magistrates had only to see whether there was evidence enough to establish a "prima facie" case against the accused.

Muslims and Education.

In complaining to the Governor that there was a most unjustifiable delay in the publication of the Urdu text-books the Muslim community of East Khairabad were on far more solid ground than when they remarked in their address to him that the Government's policy of giving wider powers to Local Board The Muslims are 10 per cent. of Muslim interests. This was a charge which Sir Leslie Wilson could easily refute by giving them the facts about Muslim representation on the School Board of the District, Local Board. The Muslims are 10 per cent. of the population of the whole district and they had three seats on this Board out of fifteen. Instead of putting up grievances of this type Muslims in rural areas in particular would do well to concentrate on every form of encouragement to induce their children to attend schools and to demand from the State a far more generous system of scholarships to poor students. In the promotion of such efforts to increase literacy they can always count upon the support of the responsible elements from all other communities.

Trespass into Women's Compartment.

The case in which three men were fined at the Dadar Police Court for molesting a school mistress in the women's compartment at Matunga brings into relief

the present objectionable system of the G.I.P. Railway in not placing the third class women's compartment near the guard's brake-van during journeys. It seems that in the down-journeys the compartment is near the guard's van but that in the return journeys it is placed near the engine. The danger in the latter case is that in the absence of the guard hard by, mischief-mongers can and do slip into the women's compartment unnoticed by the busy engine-driver and molest the occupants. The case of the school mistress is in no way an isolated one, and it is up to the G.I.P. Railway authorities to take immediate steps to place the women's compartment in both up and down journeys next to the guard's van, as is done by the B.B. & C.I. Railway. Considering the gravity of the offence in question and the evidence brought out at the trial, the sentence is hardly deterrent enough. Not very long ago a Stipendiary Magistrate sentenced a Pathan to two years' rigorous imprisonment for outraging the modesty of a girl. If the police in the present case erred in charging the accused under a wrong section and the Hon. Magistrate could not send the case to a Stipendiary Magistrate for a sufficiently deterrent sentence, it is, we believe, for the High Court to intervene and mete out justice.

Forced Labour?

Government officials, it is often alleged, are sometimes in the habit of exacting menial work in their homes from office peons. It is open to question whether such a practice is lawful. A hard case is reported to us of a peon in an office under the Collector of Bombay. His normal work, it is said, was to serve his superior officer at the latter's bungalow, but as an office peon and in respect of office work. He was often asked to do private menial work for the officer, but being poor and afraid of his master he quietly did it. When, however, it came to polishing his master's boots and doing such other work he declined to do it on the ground that it was not part of his duty and that his caste rules would not permit his doing such work. The man was sacked for disobedience. We shall not, in the absence of fuller details, say whether or not this is a case of forced labour. It is clear that, in the circumstances, the punishment, even if there were an offence, is vindictive. We trust the Collector will inquire into the case and do justice to the poor man.

His Recompense.

The Workmen's Compensation Act evident, ly needs drastic revision, if it cannot help in a case we note below. It is meant to afford legal protection to workmen who are maimed, or injured in any way during employment and they can claim under it adequate compensation. That it was totally inadequate in the case of Garibuddin Badli, Parseshi resident of Allahabad, who put in six years' service as a rivetter in a railway workshop, is clear from the magnificent sum of Rs. 200 he secured after months of protests and petitions because he lost one eye completely and could not carry on his work with the other and had in consequence to be discharged. It is certainly cruel to ask a man who has been in service six years in a dangerous occupation to clear out, handing him Rs. 200 as his recompense. The case needs immediate notice at the hands of our Labour organisations which must strive to secure for him better compensation.

The Latest Authority.

From time to time the Die-Hard Press of England discovers "authorities" on Eastern questions, Anglo-India and its Press make much of these persons in their own turn because their assertions are so convenient as propaganda to damn nationalist movements and aspirations. Sardar Iqbal Ali Shah is the latest "authority" of this type. The London "Times" booms him and his ridicule of the Ali Brothers becomes a convenient peg to hang ungenerous and purely obnoxious assertions on, regarding the Khilafat movement and the course of Indian Nationalist politics. It will be interesting to learn from a really authoritative source whether the person who styles himself Sardar Iqbal Ali Shah did not after failing in India to pass the University Entrance Examination spend nine years as a medical student in England without securing a degree, whether he did not serve certain parties as a propagandist, whether he has ever visited Central Asia about which he poses as an authority and whether he has any qualifications, either of personal experience or of study, to lay down the law on the Hedjaz question.

A Significant Complaint.

Time and again the Government of Bombay have assured the public that the horrors of Visapur Jail are matters of the past, that the reform of its administration was taken in hand and that the convict's life in it had now been rendered tolerable in conformity with modern ideas of penal treatment. The complaint of a released prisoner from Visapur, who was brought up before a Bandra Magistrate the other day on the charge of having omitted to inform the police of his residence, that he received very bad treatment there is bound to make the public suspect if real reform has taken place in Visapur. The prisoner begged the Magistrate who convicted him of the new offence to send him to some other jail than Visapur and the nature of the request shows that he must have suffered treatment of a type which he hoped to escape from at least in another prison. Will the Government take the public into confidence as to the exact nature of prison reform they have accomplished at Visapur?

(Continued from Column 6.)

In Bombay alone the drink revenue is more than a crore. Where does this money come from? From the hard-earned wages of the workers. In spite of repeated protests and resolutions passed at conferences of Labour and Social Conferences Government has flatly refused to remove drink shops from the industrial areas. This shows the solicitude of the Ma Bap Government for the welfare of the masses.

Many workmen have ruined themselves and their families by wasting their hard earned moneys on the Turf. Instead of stopping the evil or reducing the temptation of betting Government has allowed the Turf Club to open a third enclosure for the benefit of the workers. This also shows its anxiety for their welfare. The abolition of such facilities must be included in the programme of the Labour Party which ought to be able to do great good for the working classes and the country.

AN INDIAN LABOUR PARTY

NEED FOR ITS FORMATION.

(By F. J. GINWALA.)

During the last fifty years India has been rapidly passing through a stage of transition that is, from a pure agricultural country, into an industrial country and the four key industries, that is, Cotton, Jute, Steel and Coal have been more or less firmly established in the various parts of India. In addition to supplying her wants India exports every year large quantities of cotton fabrics, Jute bags and coal to various parts of the world. In addition to the above key industries various minor industries like sugar, oil, cement, match, silk, paper soap are growing up in various parts of India. Besides there are huge Railway workshops in several places for manufacture of railway wagons and carriages and for repairs of locomotives and carriages. After her contact with the West, India cannot long remain secluded as an agricultural country. The Western contact has revolutionized the habits, manners and customs of the people and the products of our schools and colleges have been more or less anglicised. A wave of industrialism has been passing through the whole world and the factory system and capitalism have broken down in Russia, Italy, where other systems i.e. Bolshevism and Fascism are being tried to get rid of the evils of capitalism. In India Mahatma Gandhi has tried to supplement the factory system by cottage industries by his gospel of Charkha and Khadi. There is not the slightest doubt that there would be positive good to the country in the shape of increased production of yarn and cloth by diverting the energies of the agriculturists to the manufacture of yarn and cloth in their idle hours and to that extent the poverty of the agriculturists (who form the major portion of the population of India) would be reduced. But the programme of hand manufacture by itself would not make the country independent and self-supporting so far as the needs of the country regarding cloth are concerned in face of foreign competition. Unless there is complete prohibition of foreign cloth, the hand industry would not be able to fight for a single day and survive the foreign competition and therefore we have to establish our indigenous industries on the lines of the factory and capitalist system. I myself am not in love with the factory system which is a system of wage slavery but until we get a better system we have to simply tolerate it, and try to minimise the worst features of the system and try to improve the conditions under which the workers have to toil from morning to night like slaves.

Value of Trade Unionism to Indian Labour

The system of trade unionism or collective bargaining has been the system invented by the workers of the West to fight the capitalists and improve the working conditions and their lot in general and India has to accept the system as a safeguard to the factory system. It appears to me that as India is gradually transforming itself into an industrial country and has adopted the factory system and the machinery of safeguarding the rights of the workers including trade unionism, factory and trade union legislation and a Labour Party, is being imported from the West and India will one day become the exact prototype of the Western Industrial countries. It is very difficult to say whether the change would be desirable. Personally I do not think the change would be very desirable. From agricultural stability India would be driven to industrial instability. Possibly India would become richer and more materialistic at the cost of losing her spiritual riches. I do not think India should join the race of large scale production and export to less developed countries, with America, England or Germany. She should manufacture as much as would be necessary to meet her needs, rather than create a demand for her goods at home or abroad by over production.

Organise The Masses.

Our politicians are fighting for freedom from foreign domination but without organising the masses which consist of the agricultural and industrial workers they would not be able to reach their goal of Swaraj in short time. There is therefore the need for organising and educating the industrial and agricultural workers and informing them of their rights and duties as human beings and as the sons of the soil. You cannot organise them without a central body or organisation like the Labour Party with a distinct labour programme. The Labour Party may affiliate with the Congress which should accept the programme of labour. Thus by joining hands with the agricultural and industrial workers Swaraj or freedom from foreign domination will be nearer than by leaving them to work out their own salvation.

Programme for Organised Labour.

The programme of the Labour Party should be as simple as possible. First they should advocate adult suffrage. If they could secure this right of vote for every adult they would be able to reach their goal of Swaraj in short time. There is therefore the need for organising and educating the industrial and agricultural workers and informing them of their rights and duties as human beings and as the sons of the soil. You cannot organise them without a central body or organisation like the Labour Party with a distinct labour programme. The Labour Party may affiliate with the Congress which should accept the programme of labour. Thus by joining hands with the agricultural and industrial workers Swaraj or freedom from foreign domination will be nearer than by leaving them to work out their own salvation.

The fourth should be good housing. The fifth should be prohibition of drink and gambling. Twenty years ago the whole revenue of the State from drink in the Bombay Presidency was 30 lacs. Now it is five crores.

(Continued in column 5.)

KEEPING THE DOOR OPEN MINERS' PEACE MOVE. WILL GOVERNMENT RELENT?

LONDON, Sept. 2. London.—The Miners' Conference 557,000 votes to 225,000 to-day authorised the Executive to negotiate the national agreement and submit the result to the further delegate conference.—Reuter.

FOR A PEACE MOVE

LONDON, Sept. 2. The Miners' Delegate Conference heard the reports from the districts. The report from Notts was disturbing. It stated that the country was divided, only one portion being solid for the Federation. It expressed the opinion that it would be impossible to arrest a big local breakaway unless the Federation abandoned the no compromise attitude.

The Conference adjourned till this afternoon when it is expected that the Executive will ask for plenary powers to negotiate a settlement. At the open conference a prominent leader said that the feeling in the Federation was growing that the time for struggle had terminated and the Executive should make a definite peace move.—Reuter.

PLENARY POWERS FOR MINERS' EXECUTIVE

The Miners' Executive by a majority decided this afternoon to recommend to the Delegate Conference to give them plenary powers and an open mandate to negotiate the settlement of the coal stoppage and approach Government for a new conference with that object.—Reuter.

ELECTIONS IN CANADA GOVERNOR PROLONGS STAY

LONDON, Sept. 2. Ottawa.—The forthcoming elections with the possibility of political complications are believed to be responsible for the decision of Lord Byng to remain in Canada a fortnight longer than was originally intended, Lord Byng will now sail on the 29th September. Lord Willingdon will arrive at Quebec on the 2nd October.—Reuter.

DISASTROUS TRAM COLLISION AT MONRO

LONDON, Sept. 2. Monroe (Michigan).—Eight persons were killed and twenty-six injured as a result of the collision of two trams which were proceeding at full speed and were telescoped for three-quarters of their length.—Reuter.

MONCADA RLY. BRIDGE COLLAPSE

EXPRESS TRAIN'S NARROW ESCAPE FROM DISASTER

LONDON, Sept. 2. Madrid.—A message from Barcelona says that as the express train bound for France was passing the Moncada bridge, passengers felt a violent shaking and the bridge collapsed as the last coach crossed. The express from Paris to Barcelona due to pass in a few minutes was immediately warned. The collapse is attributed to landslides caused by recent rains.—Reuter.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC SETTLEMENT

SIR H. THORNTON'S OPINION

LONDON, Sept. 2. Montreal.—Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian national railways, giving his opinion on the Grand Trunk Pacific settlement declared that apart from its legal aspects, the situation was opposed to the best interests of the Dominion. Moreover, even broader imperial considerations might be involved. I feel that not only the railway but the Empire has been well served by an amicable settlement being reached.—Reuter's Special.

FATAL AEROPLANE CRASH

LONDON, Sept. 2.

A civil aeroplane crashed near Leatherhead this evening and catching fire was burnt to cinders. A man and a woman were burnt to death and another man was seriously injured, necessitating his removal to hospital.—Reuter.

A NEW BANK IN ENGLAND

LONDON, Sept. 2.

A new bank called the Anglo-International Bank has been formed in London with a nominal capital of two million sterling to acquire the Anglo-Austrian Bank which was reconstituted as an English company under the Bank of England auspices in 1922 and British Trade Corporation established by a Royal charter in 1917. The new bank will operate from 1st October. The combined resources of the two banks amount to about sixteen million sterling.—Reuter's Special.

SPAIN WITHDRAWS. INTIMATION TO LEAGUE. "NO LONGER INTERESTED IN ITS LABOURS."

LONDON, Sept. 2. Paris.—A message from Geneva says that Spain has decided to inform the League that she is no longer interested in the League's labours.—Reuter.

SPAIN NOT REPRESENTED

LONDON, Sept. 2. Geneva.—The forty first Session of the League Council was opened to-day. Spain was not represented. The report of the Council of Reorganisation Committee will not be ready till the end of this week.—Reuter.

SPAIN'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS LEAGUE

LONDON, Sept. 2. Madrid.—"Imparcial" in an editorial says that although Spain will always recognise the League of Nations as a highly estimable and important international organism, her final opinion of the League will depend on the manner in which the Powers holding permanent seats on the Council deal with her demand for the incorporation of Tangier in the Moroccan Protectorate.—Reuter.

COUNCIL DISPOSES OF SECONDARY MATTERS

LONDON, Sept. 2. Geneva.—The public sitting of the Council lasted barely half an hour. The Council disposed of secondary matters such as the report on the Opium Traffic and other dangerous drugs.

Sir A. Chamberlain pointed out that the work was seriously impeded by the non-ratification of the Convention of 1925 by some members of the Council.

M. Scialoja proposed that those states which had not yet ratified should be invited to do so.

Sir A. Chamberlain then read the report on Child Welfare and the Juvenile Courts, and suggested that an effort should be made to co-ordinate the action of various bodies in this matter. Surprise was expressed in the lobby at the absence of Spain, since she has not communicated her withdrawal, as Brazil did last June.—Reuter.

WORLD COURT STATUTES

AMERICAN RESERVATIONS

LONDON, Sept. 2. Geneva.—Mr. Smith (South Africa), Sir William Vincent (India), Sir Francis Bole (New Zealand), Sir George Foster (Canada) and a special representative of the Dominions Office, London, were among those present at a meeting of the delegates of the States signatory to the Hague Protocol for the purpose of considering the American reservations in respect of the World Court Statutes. M. Vonesinga (Holland) presided.

The meeting yesterday, in accordance with M. Vonesinga's appeal to follow Sir A. Chamberlain's advice to do their utmost to satisfy America's demands, accepted the first reading of the first three American reservations, and took a favourable view of the fourth reservation on condition that it was first established whether a signatory to International Convention could denounce it without consulting the other members, and whether any amendment to the Hague Protocol must be taken unanimously or by a majority. The Conference accepted the first part of the fifth reservation, and adjourned until to-day the consideration of the second part which insists that the United States cannot be bound by advisory opinions rendered by the Hague Court without her consent. This is the real bone of contention.—Reuter.

RELEASE GURUDWARA PRISONERS.

S. G. P. C.'S REQUEST TO GOVT

AMRITSAR, Sept. 3. The Sikh Gurudwara Prabodhak Committee resolved at its recent general meeting as follows:—

"Whereas the S. G. P. C. has been working for the release of the Gurudwara prisoners and wholeheartedly expects that all persons yet remaining in custody in connection with the Gurudwara Reform Movement and the freedom of the 'kirtan' will be forthwith released unconditionally by the Government in order to remove all traces of bitterness from the mind of the Sikh community for strengthening its hands in further working the Gurudwara Act.

The S. G. P. C. also expects that the Government will withdraw or rescind all restrictions or punishments inflicted on individuals and institutions for participation in the Gurudwara and 'kirtan' movements." It also resolved that the provisions of the Gurudwara Act should be applied to other provinces and the Indian States.

Of the new office-bearers elected Sardar Kharak Singh, still in jail, has been appointed the President of the S. G. P. C.—A. P.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVE TO PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

MADRAS, Sept. 2. Sir Darcy Lindsay who has been deputed to attend the Conference of the Empire Parliamentary Associations in Australia arrived here to-day. He leaves to-night for Colombo en route to Australia.—A. P.

The last session of the Punjab Council commences on 20th October.—A. P.

FALL OF HANKOW? REDS ADVANCING. FOREIGN BLUE JACKETS' GUARD CONCESSIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 2. According to Japanese reports from Hankow, fighting is still progressing between the Chinese Red Army and the troops of Wu-Pei-Fu near Wuchang, which is stated still to be in hands of Wu-Pei-Fu. The importance of this news lies in the fact that Wuchang lies opposite Hankow on the Yangtze which is nearly a mile wide there, and so the capture of Wuchang does not necessarily mean the fall of Hankow which is strategically the most important.

Hanyang Arsenal, the largest in China, is situated there and the fall of Hankow would cut off Szechuan from Shanghai and possibly mean that all western as well as southern China would fall in hands of the Reds. In view of the situation, foreign volunteers have been called out at Hankow and foreign Blue Jackets have landed to guard the concessions.

According to Japanese reports, numbers of Russian officers most experienced in European war are assisting the 'Reds' who are expected to cross the river further up and attack Hankow in the right flank.—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW IN SHANGHAI

WU-PEI-FU A PRISONER?

LONDON, Sept. 2. Shanghai.—The Peking correspondent of the North China "Daily News" states that it is officially reported in Peking that Wu-Pei-Fu has been relieved of his command by his subordinates and is virtually a prisoner aboard the warship "Yangtse". Martial law has been enforced in the neighbourhood of Shanghai and warships are patrolling in the vicinity of Wusong forts. Other precautions are being taken in view of the possibility of a Cantonese landing, which, however, is very unlikely.—Reuter.

PERSIAN CABINET

INTRODUCTION TO MEJLIS POSTPONED

TEHERAN, Sept. 3. The introduction of the Cabinet to the Mejlis arranged for yesterday was postponed as the latter, although it had passed a vote of confidence in the Premier, disapproves of the rest of the members. The situation is still critical.—Reuter.

INDIA—BRITAIN'S GREATEST CUSTOMER.

WINTERTON ON DEVELOPMENT OF COLONIAL TRADE.

LONDON, Sept. 2. That we do not always realise that India is far and away the greatest customer of any of our Dominions was the theme of the speech by Lord Winterton at the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce, when he declared that India ordinarily absorbed more British goods than Australia and Canada combined. Lord Winterton pointed out that we must realise that the best hope for the future lies in maintaining and developing colonial trade.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE IN THE AZORES

600 HOUSES DESTROYED

LONDON, Sept. 2. Lisbon.—The latest telegrams from Azores state that twelve persons have been killed and two hundred injured and six hundred houses have been destroyed as a result of the earthquake at Fayal.—Reuter

RELIEF TO EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS AT FAYAL

LONDON, Sept. 3. Providence (Rhode Island).—The steamer "Canada" has left for Horta at full speed with tents and other relief supplies for the victims of the Fayal earthquake.—Reuter's Special.

REDUCTION OF FLOATING DEBT

ITALIAN TREASURY'S MEASURE

LONDON, Sept. 3. Rome.—In pursuance of the deflation measures the Treasury has provided for the calling in of five hundred million lire ordinary notes issued under the auspices of a consortium for State control of the industrial securities which is now being abolished. This means that the first of the successive reductions of the floating debt note issue by half a milliard lire is being actually accomplished.—Reuter's Special.

Owing to rain there was no play on Thursday in the cricket matches that began on Wednesday except in that between Somerset and Yorkshire. Closing scores in this match were: Somerset 329 for eight (M. Lyon 107, Macbrynan 181). Death has occurred of Charles Heath-Clark, ex-chairman of Harrison and Crossfields.

General Sir Walter Braithwaite has been appointed Adjutant General and Major-General Sir Hastings Anderson has been appointed Quarter-Master General.

MANIPULATED EXCHANGE AGAIN. HOW IT HITS MILL INDUSTRY

MR. LALJI NARANJI'S EVIDENCE. SUPERTAX AND ITS EVILS.

PROCEEDINGS OF INDIAN TARIFF BOARD.

Examined by the Chairman of Indian Tariff Board, Mr. Lalji Naranji said he did not think that there was much room for improvement in the management of mills, although he did not think it was perfect. He had not heard of any return being made to the managing agents of the Commission earned by the selling agents of cloth and yarn. He said the Bombay mills were in touch with their up-country dealers. More so than the Ahmedabad mills, and satisfied their requirements. In some cases, speaking personally, they had ousted foreign goods from the Indian market, but he would not tell what class of goods they were. The mill owners did go to their selling agents in the towns twice a year—he meant the big groups of mills did pay a visit to their up-country agents. They (his own firm) had their own shop and establishment in up-country centres for the sale of their cloth and other products. Between the consumer and the millowner there were only two middlemen, and this was the cheapest and best way of disposing of goods.

PERSONS THAT MAKE PROFIT.

To Prof. Subbarao, witness said only two persons that stood to make profit and the guarantee broker was almost a paid man; he always stood to gain, but not to lose. Some of the managing agents were also guarantee brokers, and he admitted it was rather undesirable. There was one big group of Bombay mills who acted as guarantee brokers to their own products in Bombay. The mill agent generally possessed an average technical knowledge, though he had to depend upon his mill manager.

To the Chairman, Mr. Lalji said it was unfortunate in this country that such enquiries should be conducted in small watertight compartments, that was to say they did not consider all the circumstances that handicapped a particular trade. He admitted that it was not the fault of the Committee but the fact was an enquiry like this to be complete must consider all the circumstances like shipping, engineering, railways, etc., and only then would it be possible to form a proper opinion and decision. For want of their own shipping they were much troubled and handicapped. The result was that even to such places as Zanzibar and Mozambique, where Indian goods were supplied even before the British rule, Japan was now sending her own goods in competition with India.

EVILS OF SUPERTAX.

He complained that in good times, the mills were deprived of an opportunity of building up good reserves by Government's imposition upon them of super-tax. They had to give more dividend to their shareholders in order to get more deposits and more credit; they had also to make a stand against the Government manipulations in exchange.

PAYMENT OF HIGHER DIVIDENDS.

Mr. Walchand said in Bombay they had 67 mills with a capital of 17 crores and debentures of 3 crores; in reserves they had about 33 crores and their block was 52 crores. That fairly showed that the mills had conserved about twice their capital and in spite of depression for the last two years they had no debt. As against this they had the 22 Jute Mills in Calcutta with a capital of 550 lakhs and 80 lakhs debentures with reserves of 8 crores. Their block account was only 13 crores, and the witness said Bombay mills were justified in paying a higher dividend than in other places, and he maintained their position was better than that of the mills in Calcutta.

Mr. Lalji wanted Trade Commissioners in Africa, Turkey, Mesopotamia and other places to represent Indian interests, so that they might not only advance their textile industry but also other produce.

Mr. Walchand said if the mills were given a protection of about 12½ per cent for the next 20 years, even supposing it was for the benefit of the 10,000 shareholders, or capitalists, the result would be they would be able to double their present number of spindles and looms and improve and cheapen their product. That would be of great advantage to the country as well as Government.

Mr. Lalji said the Bombay Mill industry was not only benefiting the city of Bombay but also the country generally. More mills would mean higher prices for cotton in the cotton growing districts to the cultivators. Let them on the other hand take the case of Jute in Bengal. Because there was no such competition in the purchase of Jute, the cultivators were not getting good prices for their commodity.

Mr. Walchand said even if consumption was retarded by a protective duty of 12½ per cent—and the mills adversely affected—it would not be to the extent of the total imported quantities and it would help the industry ultimately. By imposing the duty they might decrease the demand for Indian cloth by about 5 to 10 per cent., but gradually the mills would benefit since they had no competitors in the field.

Mr. Walchand said labour was a comparatively unimportant item in the mill industry, compared to other things. He did not know that Japanese labour was more efficient than Indian.

IMPORTANCE OF LABOUR FACTOR.

The Chairman said according to Millowners' Association labour came to 40 per cent. of the total cost, and he asked whether

that was an unimportant factor in the manufacture.

Mr. Walchand said if it were 40 per cent., then labour was certainly an important factor.

The Chairman said in Japan a man looked after 240 spindles, in India only 160; in Japan a labourer looked after 21 looms while in India only 2; a Japanese wove 1½ times the quantity an Indian produced.

Mr. Lalji said the efficiency of Indians suffered on account of their poverty and insufficiency of food. It was not due to better management that Japan was competing with India. Since the ten-hour day was introduced in India the efficiency of the worker had much improved; even absenteeism and holidays increased the efficiency of Indian labourers, as was amply improved.

Mr. Lalji characterised the statement prepared by the Collector of customs about tariffs, which he had only seen the previous day, as most mischievous and misleading. At this stage the Board rose for the day.

VIEWS OF INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

The following is the written statement of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber submitted to the Indian Tariff Board:—

My Committee feel that the most important cause of the present very severe depression in the Cotton Mill Industry is to be found in the exchange manipulations of the past few years in this country in which deflation of currency has been repeatedly attempted, money market made tight, the holding power of both the manufacturers and dealers seriously reduced and the purchasing power of the ryot had also been considerably affected. We consider that what has happened is that the tightness of money has compelled goods being thrown on the market. This has, in its turn, created falling markets, losses to merchants whether wholesale or retail, and serious curtailment thereby of the capital at their command and to that extent reduced the quantities of goods they ordinarily had in stock for their business. There has been, at the same time, an atmosphere of distrust and want of confidence in the standing and credit of dealers and has tended to withdraw the deposits that such dealers usually hold and at the same time has tended to curtail the credit that such dealers used to get in normal times from their own suppliers. This vicious circle has then extended to the wholesalers or the manufacturers because the falling markets have meant losses to them also and curtailment of their credits and this has led to the curtailment of the financial facilities that they could normally get with the result that there has been an anxiety on their part too to liquidate their holdings as rapidly as possible and turn them into cash.

HOW THE MILL INDUSTRY IS HIT.

If this position is carefully considered, it will be seen that the monetary position brought about by exchange manipulations had the effect of making the various intermediaries between the consumers and the manufacturers hold as small stocks as possible and work absolutely from hand to mouth and the whole burden of carrying all the stocks of the country has fallen back on the shoulders of the manufacturer. This latter cannot similarly work from hand to mouth; he cannot run his mills to make 50 or 100 bales and then stop if he has been able to sell only that much quantity. If he is to work efficiently and economically he must go on working and the consequence is that with the hand to mouth buying of wholesalers, semi-wholesalers and retailers the stock in his hands tend to pile up. This again creates a great anxiety on his part to get rid of his own stocks and makes him undercut his neighbour in an effort to get rid of his own goods, even if it means no profit or even some loss, because it is only in this way that he can keep alive, because his own banker seared by the news of losses by all interested in the trade refuses to give him even half or a third of the finance that such banker used to give him very readily in more prosperous times and when the price levels were much higher. The vicious circle then again goes round, because the continual undercutting by the primary supplier viz: the Mills, frightens away even the hand to mouth buyer because he is afraid that he might make further and further losses even on small turn-overs. My Committee feel that this is a fairly accurate description of what

(Continued on page 11.)

SIR LESLIE WILSON
AT DHULIA.

COMMUNAL ADDRESSES.

GOVERNOR'S REPLIES.

His Excellency the Governor visited Dhulia on Thursday, and received addresses from (1) the Dhulia City Municipality, (2) the District Local Board of West Khandesh, (3) the Muslim community of West Khandesh, (4) the Bhil community of West Khandesh, (5) the Raul Association, Dhulia, (6) the Depressed Classes of West Khandesh, (7) the Backward Classes of West Khandesh, and (8) the West Khandesh Branch of the Co-operative Institute.

In the course of his reply to the address from the Muslim community of West Khandesh, his Excellency said:—

With regard to your request for facilities to settle on the land, I am informed that there is a good deal of land available for cultivation in this District, and that members of your community are equally eligible with other landless cultivators for the surplus land, after providing, as far as possible, for Bhils and other backward tribes. In the Shamda area to which you refer land is gradually being given out in the forest area with a view to eventual disforestation, and I think there will be no difficulty in starting a small Muslim village in this area in the next two or three years if you so desire. I would suggest that you should approach the Collector in this matter, and I have little doubt that he will do what he can to give effect to your wishes.

When regard to appointments in the Public Services, I think you are aware of the arrangements which we have made to secure that no qualified Muslim candidate for any appointment is overlooked, and we do in fact give preference to properly qualified candidates from your community. Nor have we stopped merely at issuing orders, for we have arranged to review periodically the results of the policy which we have laid down, and Government have recently called upon all heads of offices to submit a report on the working of the orders to which I have referred. I think it will be found that the position of your community in the Public Services has already greatly improved, and I hope that, as a large number of qualified candidates from your community come forward, they will gradually be able to obtain appointments in the Public Services on their own merits and without any special preference.

BHILS' ADDRESS

In the course of his reply to the address from the Bhil community of West Khandesh, his Excellency said:—

I regret to learn that education is still very backward amongst you, and I believe that this is due to a variety of causes, partly to the poverty of most of your people, and partly to the language difficulty, for I am told that there are four main Bhil dialects, of which that in the West is unintelligible to the people of the East. The result is that your children, on starting school, have to learn practically a new language before they can begin their studies. I believe that the District Local Board is considering the preparation of books in the Bhil language for the Primary Schools, and that opposition to this has come from the Bhil members. I can see that this question of language is a very difficult one, and I have every hope that the District Local Board will settle it in a manner satisfactory to you. In this connection I understand that the additional cess of one anna in the rupee of land revenue, which you so generously offer to pay, can be collected for education purposes by the Local Board under section 99 of the Local Boards Act of 1923, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner. The question whether such a tax should be levied rests with the District Local Board and I have no doubt that they will give due consideration to your request.

BACKWARD CLASSES ADDRESS.

In reply to the address from the Backward Classes of West Khandesh, his Excellency said:—

I am glad to learn that advantage is being taken of the facilities for Primary Education which are now being provided. It is not sufficient to set up schools in every village, unless the villagers themselves take an interest in the local school, and see that the boys attend. From what you say in your address, I feel sure that on the part of the community you represent there will be no failure to supplement the efforts of Government and the Local Board with the willing co-operation of the parents and guardians of the children.

I am not at all certain that Secondary and Higher Education will necessarily prove an unmixed advantage to the agricultural classes, but I sympathise very much with your desire for increased facilities for industrial education. I do not think, however, that it will be possible to give a higher technical education through the medium of the vernacular, but the whole question is, as I am sure you will agree, of much too difficult and complicated a character to be dealt with adequately in answer to an address. Government are alike to the necessity of encouraging the development of industrial education, and they are already spending a considerable amount of money on it, but no real progress will be made until the popular demand is sufficient to bring into being private institutions to give

technical and industrial education with or without aid from Government.

GOVERNORS REPLY TO
DEPRESSED CLASSES' ADDRESS.

In the course of his reply to the address from the depressed classes of West Khandesh, his Excellency the Governor said:—

We examined some time ago the question whether local authorities could be compelled to admit children of your community to their schools, and we were advised that we had not such power under the law. The local authorities are bound to make adequate provision for the education of the children of all classes, including the members of your community, and where your boys are not admitted to the ordinary schools, the local authorities should open separate schools for the purpose. Until public opinion in this matter has taken a change for the better, I think you will agree with me that it is desirable that your boys should attend a school of their own, rather than that they should not attend school at all.

I fully appreciate your desire for greater representation in the Legislative Council and the Local Bodies. Personally I should prefer a system of election rather than nomination, were such a system possible, but the members of your community are so scattered throughout the Presidency that a system of election would be very difficult to devise. The decision to which you refer has been arrived at only recently by the Government of India, and I feel that the objection to representation by election is at present insurmountable. I think, however, it is well-known that in making nominations I am always guided by the wishes of those who are to be represented by the nominated members, and I shall give the most careful consideration to any suggestions which your community may have to make in regard to nominations to the next Council.

GOVERNOR AT MALEGAON

HAPPY HINDU-MUSLIM RELATIONS

His Excellency the Governor, on his arrival at Malegaon on Friday, was presented with addresses of welcome by the local Municipality, Taluka Local Board and Anjuman Hidayat Islam, to which he gave joint reply, in the course of which he said: "Unlike most of the towns in this Presidency, the Mahomedan population here is much greater than that of the Hindus, and I am indeed happy to learn that the relations between the two communities are of the most cordial character, and I trust that they will long remain so. I greatly appreciate the work which the Municipality is doing in the cause of education, and I hope that their efforts to spread Primary Education throughout the town will shortly be successful."

I congratulate the Anjuman on the excellent work they are doing to improve the status of their community, and to spread education amongst the poorer classes of this town. When the scheme for establishing a Technical School at Malegaon comes before Government, we shall be glad to do what we can to help it, so far as it is in our power to do so, although, as I have said on other occasions, it appears to me that Technical Education cannot be spread to any great extent in this country, unless the business firms which are likely to benefit from the results of that education are prepared to come forward and finance suitable schemes.

SERMON ON GOODWILL

MR. BAPTISTA'S ADVICE TO
CHRISTIANS

SIMLA, September 3.

Striking observations were made by Mr. Joseph Baptista, member of the Legislative Assembly in a speech which he made at an "At Home" attended by the leading members of the Christian community including those who had come up to wait in Deputation on the Viceroy.

"There were two perplexing problems," said Mr. Baptista, "that confronted them to-day, namely, to promote goodwill towards Great Britain, and concord between Hindus and Muslims. The fratricidal conflict between the two great communities of India was positively heart-rending to the Indian Christians and directly or indirectly disturbed their peace of mind." The speaker wished that instead of fighting, the Hindus and Muslims helped and loved each other. But when they witnessed murder and arson and desecration of temples and mosques, it became their duty to play the part of peace-makers wherever and whenever they could. He felt that peace and "entente cordiale" would be greatly facilitated if there was a larger measure of goodwill and also a reasonable measure of self-sacrifice and self-denial in a spirit of "give and take" manifested by Hindus and Muslims.

"CULTIVATE GOODWILL TOWARDS
BRITAIN."

The second great question of the day was goodwill towards Great Britain, for Great Britain's political progress would certainly be greatly retarded. Fruitless denunciation of the so-called "satellite" Government in season and out of season, had according to the speaker's personal knowledge of position in England created a deplorable impression that England could no longer rely on the goodwill of India, as she did during the great war. This was a misfortune. If Great Britain could not depend upon Indian goodwill she would be driven to depend upon her great might in her relations with India. They could not sever British connexion suddenly. Given goodwill, he was strongly convinced that India's progress to the great goal of Swaraj would be considerably accelerated. Under circumstances it became their bounden duty to promote goodwill. Time was also propitious when Providence has given Indians an exceptional opportunity in the viceregalty of Lord Irwin, who must be naturally disposed to do all he could to advance the cause that was grounded on rights of nations and was just in the sight of the Gov-

BOXING CHAMPION.



Photo by G. S. A.

Mr. F. C. Billimoria, the Bantamweight Champion of Western India and Mody Belt Holder who won the King Carnival Boxing Tournament held at Poona against Mr. Raine of R. A. Battery.

AN INDIAN PORT TRUSTEE.



Mr. Ranchordas H. Gandhi, who was till recently a Nationalist member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, is now one of the first two Indians elected on the Rangoon Port Trust.

A PROSPECTIVE M. L. C.



Photo by G. S. A.

Shrimati Kamaladevi, wife of Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, the well-known poet and dramatist. Mrs. Chattopadhyaya, who hails from South Kanara, has announced her candidature for a seat in the Madras Legislative Council for her native District.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST TRIBUNAL

MR. M. H. JAVELIWALA APPOINTED
PRESIDENT.

Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary says that Mr. Muhammad Hussain Abdul Ali Javeliwala, Bar-at-Law, has been appointed President of the Tribunal of Appeal constituted under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, with effect from the 2nd September 1926, pending further orders.

The Theosophical Society in Australia has established a high-power broadcasting station at Sydney which was opened on the 24th August by the Minister of Education for New South Wales, Mr. G. S. Arundale said at the opening of the station that it would be one of the most powerful stations in the world and that it would soon be able to broadcast to India, America and Africa. Its motto is to be Brotherhood.—A. V.

But even Lord Irwin, with all his will to help, would be paralysed, unless his hands were fortified by an unequivocal manifestation of goodwill towards Great Britain on the part of Indians.

In conclusion, Mr. Baptista urged the organisation of the Christian community, which he said was essential and indispensable. Their endeavours at organisation might be misunderstood and misrepresented, but they must convince their compatriots by works than by words, that they placed the welfare of the country far above the welfare of their community.—A. P.

NEW MAYOR OF POONA



Photo by Jirage and Sons.
DR. R. K. NAIDU, the newly-elected President of the Poona Municipality.

AHMEDABAD LOCAL BOARD
& PROFIT TAX

QUESTIONS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.
In the Legislative Assembly Mr. Kastur-bhai Lalbhai asked: Has the attention of the Government of India been drawn to the instant from Ahmedabad wherein the Local Board proposes to levy a quarter of an anna profit tax from spinning and weaving mills (b) if so, will Government be pleased to state whether it is within the competency of any other body or local Government to levy a tax on the profits.

Mr. Bhore replied: (a) Government of India have seen references in the press to the matter but have no official information. They entertain strong objections to the imposition by local bodies of anything in the nature of an income tax and propose to ask for particulars from the local Government (b) does not arise.

AN ANCIENT ART

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Venkatchalam from Madras—and a layman as regards art matters—has now come forward to tell us something "new" about Indian Art.

Now then, listen!
"Oil colour was not the medium through which Indian Art could be expressed fully. Water colour was the best thing for express- ing Indian Art."

The Ajanta as well as other frescoes in India were painted as far back as some 3,000 years, when oil colour was absolutely unknown to the world.

The practice of mixing oil with colours was known in Germany during the 14th century; only some five hundred years ago and a little before the time of the Van Eyck Brothers who were the first to improve it as to make it fully serviceable for figure painting before that period "tempera" was the medium for painting, not only in India but all the world over.

Simply because the ancient paintings were executed in "tempera" or "fresco"—a sort of water colour—the lectures at once jump into conclusion that Indian art could only be expressed better in water colours.

What difference would it make in literature whether one does all his writing work with a broad nib or with a fine nib; or in red ink or in black one?

As to Mr. Venkatchalam's appeal to Bombay artists "to stop misrepresentation and mistakes (1) if they wished for the advancement of Indian art, (2) if I think I have any add that the Bombay artists and Bombay School of Art are already on the right road and whatever Mr. Venkatchalam has said in his lecture is the outcome of being ignorant of the practical and technical side of Art.—Yours etc."

August 31.

BUSTOM SIODIA.

Manville (Rhode Island).—Pierce rioting arising out of strike of textile operatives culminated in a battle between the police and 1,800 strikers and the State troops were summoned. The troops used tear gas bombs, but owing to the rush of the number of men they resorted to riot guns and revolvers. Nine persons were seriously injured including the Mayor's son.—Reuter.

SWARAJISTS AND
LALAJI.HIS REJOINDER TO
PANDIT NEHRU.WHY HE JOINED THE
PARTY.

The following is the concluding portion of Lala Lajpatrai's rejoinder to Pandit Motilal Nehru's reply to Lalaji's letter of resignation.

In the matter of consistency and inconsistency and changes in the political practice, I am quite prepared to leave my record as compared with anyone else's to the judgment of the people nor am I ashamed of the lessons I have learnt from experience and consequent changes in my opinions. You say "in all well regulated associations of men, resolutions passed from time to time, are liable to alteration or rescission as circumstances may require. I am not prepared to concede that such alterations or rescissions by a majority against the will of a particular member can, under any circumstances, set that member free from the obligations he owes to the association of which he belongs." I do not accept the full validity of this principle but whatever validity it does possess, lasts only for the period one retains membership of the association. Otherwise it would be impossible for any man to validly sever his connection with any association with the decisions of which he did not agree. The whole burden of your criticism lies in the fact that I did not join with you in walking-out inspite of the alteration in the resolution made against my wishes at Delhi.

"PULLED WITH YOU AS LONG I
COULD."

I have already said in my resignation letter that I did so with the desire of pulling on with you as long as it was possible for me to do so. You say nothing has happened since then which I did not know or could not know beforehand. You have ignored that this was my first experience of a legislative chamber and I did not know many things which I have learnt since. You are not quite correct about the clause relating to the exceptions. It is not right to say that the clause was put in for my sake. I did not doubt support it strongly but so did the representatives of Bengal, United Provinces, Madras and Bombay. They insisted on having that clause. All "walk-ins" took place in my absence from India and I did not participate in any decision relating to them. I am of opinion that these exceptions should have been decided by the further "walk-out" from the Assembly on 23rd August was not necessary. I have not advanced the fact of many "Walk-ins" as a ground for my resignation but against your refusal to resign the Assembly for consideration of matters, which were even more important than those for which permission had been granted.

WRANGLING OVER WORDS.

On page 6 of your letter you remark that "All those who were acting as the Swaraj Party in the Assembly were as I have already said a judicious combination of "Moderate" and "Obstructionists" mentality and that was the right thing to do. Yet in your anxiety to avoid the charge you have tried to show yourself off perhaps for electing purposes as a consistent and persistent obstructionist."

LALAJI AND HINDU SABHA.

Your observation about my attitude towards the Hindu Sabha is a curious hotch potch of half-truths and half-lies. In one place you condemn or take exception to my Hindu Sabha mentality and point to it with a finger of scorn. You allege that I have said certain things in the letter which are "a most characteristic contribution to the electioneering propaganda of the Hindu Sabha." In another place you say that up to the time I left India I "was a stout champion of the Congress candidates and put up a brave fight for them in the Hindu Sabha."

Both these statements are overdone. In the Hindu Sabha I fought for a principle. I stood for the Hindu Sabha running no candidates leaving it to different political parties in the country to do so. On the Hindu Sabha platform I made no distinction between one political party and another.

WHERE THE CONGRESS IS ERRING.

As regards the change in my attitude I am not the only person who has found out that it was in an unfortunate moment that we voted for the Congress running the elections in its own name and by its agency. This opinion is shared by some of the most important members of the Congress. Their list is growing. Your remark that you "could not answer for those who believe that they have been guilty of a breach of faith with their constituents and only make up their minds after the election months not to continue that breach of faith any longer" is only a quibble.

MUCH WATER FLOWN UNDER THE
JAMNA.

The breach of faith is involved in the continued absence from the Councils and the Assembly and the eight months' reference has nothing to do with it. All parties are agreed that the events of last four or five months (since the "Walk-out" though not owing to it) have changed the whole aspect of things in the country and we could not assume the same indifference to the work in the legislatures now, as

A CALL TO THE KAR
NATAK.DO YOUR DUTY BY THE
CONGRESS.

MR. KOUJALGI'S APPEAL.

Mr. S. V. Koujagi, President, Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee, has issued the following appeal:—

Patriots of Karnataka,
August is passing. September is fast approaching. You are aware that the K.P.C.C. has received to enlist at least 20,000 Congress members before the close of September. I am sorry to say that the work of enrolment is not progressing satisfactorily. I need not remind you of the importance of carrying out our resolutions to the letter. If we fail we shall be humiliating ourselves. I know Karnataka is slow to move but when it does move it moves as an avalanche. I appeal to the patriots of Karnataka to cast off their lethargy and move quickly. Karnataka expects everyman to do his duty. If everyman does his bit the enrolment of the required number is not at all difficult. Brethren, stir yourselves up and show by your successful activities that Karnataka always means business.

Nearly half the amount of Rs. 5,000 required by the Hindustani Seva Dal has been collected by that indefatigable comrade of ours, Dr. Hardiker. I appeal to all to come to his help and make up the balance within the allotted time.

ST. LEGER ACCEPTANCES

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The following horses are left in for St. Leger:—Booklet, Hercules, Lex, Steelpoint, Hilika, Comedy King, Wangratta, Cairist, Piazetta, Norman Duke, Ghanlyra, Lourale, Masked Daler, Little Jack Seave, Dorval, Southbourne, Foliation, Coronach.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA V. ENGLAND ELEVEN

In the Match between the Australians and England Eleven, the rain prevented play after the game had been in progress for twenty minutes. Closing scores:—Australia two-seven-four. England eleven fifty-seven for one wicket.—Reuter.

The "Walk-out" in March involved, I think you for the correction you suggest in para. I would add that with a slight alteration instead of "party lines" I should have said "such party lines as are laid down by Pandit Motilal." But on the merits of my suggestion I still think it would be best to agree that the candidatures of some persons should not be opposed to whichever party they may belong. As for the failing of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya for his speech on Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill. I am sorry you should have thought it fit to indulge in it. I never asked you or your Party to follow Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in the Assembly. What I asked you to attend the Assembly for was to defend the liberties of the Press and the people. But what of your own opinion about the Bill? Did you differ from Pandit Malaviya on that point? And how is your fling consistent with the conversations you are having with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya for an understanding? If you have no place in "company like this," then, why have you been trying for a compromise with him? As for myself I have always felt honoured by associating with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. I do not agree with him in all matters. Some times I differ from him radically but I consider him to be one of two greatest personalities in the country. I only regret that he cannot share that sentiment.

THE SABARMATI PACT.

The most important fact that has happened since the "walk out" in March has been the Sabarmati Pact. The sense of that pact was that the question of offices be kept open in the terms of the pact to be decided in the first instance by the members of the party in the legislature concerned, and afterwards confirmed by you and Mr. Jayakar when occasion arose. The conditions mentioned by you were to be accepted for the purpose of negotiations but were not binding in every detail. So far as I was concerned what mattered to me most was your agreement with the responsiveness. I considered and still consider that an agreement to work together as most essential, most desirable thing to bring about in the interests of the country at the present moment.

PARTING SHOT.

In the end let me assure you that I have always acted on the "faith in me" though at times I have felt that faith in me has led me into paths which I now consider were impractical in the circumstances of the country. I have always been frank in my statements and hope to be so in future. I am not ashamed of changes. I am not a "die-hard" in any sense of the term and I do not put my personal opinion over everyone else's. Let me appeal to you in the best interest of the country not to allow personal bitterness to enter into our political differences. We are fighting for a sacred cause. We may differ in methods but our goal is the same. However apart we may remain we are one in essence, and god willing we shall join hands in many a fight for the good of the country. Let me in all humility tell you that words are sometimes sharper and more piercing than arms and weapons. Words are used by the latter are easily healed but not so others. Let us not use biting language against each other. Let us fight a clean fight if fight we must. It is with greatest regret that I part from you and hope we shall maintain our personal relations untainted by feelings of bitterness.—A. P.

EAST & WEST.

TURKISH TOBACCO MONOPOLY.

THE SYRIAN "MANDATES."

(BY ARTHUR FIELD)

London, Aug. 12. Those who study the economic developments of Turkey will remember that in February of last year the National Assembly decided that the Tobacco Monopoly should in future be managed by the Government. The Ottoman Tobacco Regie Company went into liquidation on March 1st, 1925, though the staff of the Regie was kept on temporarily. The large staff of armed watchmen were dismissed with some compensation, they being no longer needed when the Government was managing the property.

Last month the "Djumhuriyet" of Angora contained the following reference to the state monopoly, the Monopole des Tabacs de Turquie:

"Our tobacco has been appreciated in London. The monopoly is going to establish agencies abroad. The Turkish tobacco, above all the scented varieties, exhibited aboard the S. S. "Kara Deniz," were very much appreciated in London. Orders were obtained. The Administration of the Monopoly has decided to create agencies abroad. It is about to consider the propositions which have been addressed to it in this connection, in order to give preference to those which give the greatest advantages to the sale of our products. Meanwhile one is sending to London an important stock composed above all of tobacco of the first quality and cigarettes de luxe. The Regie had in London an agent whose contract is soon expiring. He will be invited to enter into a new one with the Administration of the Monopoly, and in case the conditions shall not be agreeable to him, he will be replaced."

THE IMITATOR.

"The Greeks, who state that the Oriental tobacco is in favour on the English and American market, cause products to be manufactured in Europe under the denomination of Oriental Tobaccos, which are not ours and which imitate them badly, having neither the taste nor the aroma. The trickery is discovered. It is notably the Trieste factories which are addicted to this imitation. Greatly concerned at this disloyal competition, which finds markets wherein these counterfeit products find a sale to the detriment of our products, and to the injury of our merchants, the Administration of the Monopoly has decided to act. The Smyrna factories will, for example, be put in a position to export a great quantity of manufactured tobacco. The balancing of exported tobacco will be more carefully done, and they will bear distinctive marks preventing any fraud of imitation. Facilities will be accorded to our exporters. The agents of the Monopoly abroad will receive orders to combat the competition on their market."

NO SENTIMENT.

The speech of Mr. John Scurr last night at the "summer school" of the Independent Labour Party is a great disappointment to many; but to others it has seemed only a part of the distorted view of the world movement for national expression. It is, in either interpretation, another proof of the treatment that India and other conquered nations "now rightly struggling to be free" will receive from Labour and Socialist governments in the future. Even the pacifist Labour man, with his eye on future white men's burdens talks the language and thinks the thoughts of the penetrators, merchants, landowners and conquistadores. Mr. Scurr is reported to have said that there was an unthinking demand for the withdrawal of troops from occupied territories and the abolition of what was called the exploitation of native labour and the abandonment of strategic bases.

Even if this demand were conceded by a Socialist Government, continued Mr. Scurr, it would not solve the problem, because capitalist Governments of other countries would occupy the evacuated territories, and recommence the exploitation of labour in their own national interest. The withdrawal of troops and the granting of complete independence to subject races might be possible if we in this country were prepared to do without tea, rubber, soap, and many other essentials which could only be obtained from tropical lands. A Socialist Government would have to proceed gradually, with a view to developing the native races for self-government, and in this connection he commended the policy of Sir Frank Swettenham in the Malay States, which had effected what was practically a revolution in the condition of life of the people there. Along these lines they could make progress. He (Mr. Scurr) was in favour of home rule for India, but did not believe that there was any demand in India worth speaking of for complete independence. It was not practical politics. The evacuation of Egypt was bound up with fair treatment for the Sudanese, while in Africa, the strife between native races and tribes would require careful adjust-

ment before self-government could be granted.

And the loud trumpet of revolt, Mr. Wallhead, supported Mr. Scurr, sneering at sentimental platitudes and idealistic statements. It appears that hand-grabbers and alien rulers are the realists. But so are insurgents and rebels, and their insurgency and rebellion become orderly and sane principles when successful, as in the case of the United States. Well, Messrs. Scurr and Wallhead, I am on the side of the subject-races, against the cobra speculators. I think the world can get on better without margarine than without freedom.

SYRIA.

A good deal of attention has been attracted by Miss Freda White on "Mandates" (published under the auspices of the League of Nations' Union by Jonathan Cape Ltd.). I shall hope to give a full notice of the work later, and I fear that, although I regard it as a good and valuable book, I shall nevertheless have to at least seem to criticise it. For it adopts, as one might expect from the auspices under which it is produced, too ready an acceptance of the standpoint of the League, and reflects its singularly unsympathetic treatment of Muslim representations.

Another work to which I direct attention now, is a little book by Mr. Leonard Stein, who is also the author of a companion volume on Zionism. It is published at the price of 3/6 net by Ernest Benn Ltd. Its facts are brought up to February 1926, and the announcement says: "The special report of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the L. of N. is being awaited with unusual interest." This might have been made to read "with widespread cynicism and distrust," for it is very generally held nowadays that the reports or at least the decisions of the League and its organs are bound to conform with the demands and resolutions of the Allies. Where those demands conflict (and are not compromised by pacts behind the League) the League body concerned can now be relied on to exhibit no yielding to the views of Muslim populations.

SPLITTING THE CARCASE.

The writer of the book is not free from the tradition of the book-producing fraternity, which is to keep up a solemn respect for the deliberations and decisions of the League. He has, however, the virtue of not being committed to that body by propaganda or any other association. A less insolent rejection of Muslim representations is therefore to be expected from him; and the book is therefore a better approach to discussion, and the marshalling facts and figures is not a suspect. While referring to official data, he claims to be impartial, and a good deal of this book justifies the claim.

Special volumes being devoted to Palestine and Trans-Jordan this book does not deal at length with those areas; but a coherent survey is assured by valuable incidental references to all related territories. One is reminded by many things of the old Turkish (and modern Arab) claim, that the territories disrupted by war, intrigue and the Mandates of the League, are really one and not properly divisible. Speaking of one of the effects of the Anglo-French Accord of May, 1916 (otherwise the admirable Sykes-Picot Agreement), the author says: "The frontier drawn" (between the French and British spheres of influence) "had the practical disadvantage of barring the Yarmuk, to say nothing of the Litani, without which the development of its hydro-electric resources would be seriously hampered." This is an example of the wisdom of the alternative which divided the Muslim world and at the same time united it: That, if under Ottoman rule, all the territories referred were to be under one control; but, if torn away from Ottoman rule, they belonged to one undivided Arab independent government, the natural boundaries of Syria being Mount Sinai, the Taurus, the Syrian desert and the sea."

EXTREMISTS AGAIN.

Mr. Stein takes the present "Syria" which is neither undivided nor intact, as containing 60,000 square miles. It is bounded by the artificially-created zone of "Trans-Jordan," which intervenes between it and "Palestine," but otherwise it roughly covers (with obscurity on the southern limits) the area that would be covered by an independent Syria. This demand for an independent Arabia, which is the unanimous wish of the Muslim world now that (by the Lausanne Treaty) Turkey renounces all rights and titles over the territory, is rather lightly treated by the author. The Arabs who present it, although powerful enough to call the Arab Congress of Damascus March 1926 and present the demand from a representative body, are simply regarded as "the extremists."

Well, if England had been entered and conquered by the Germans, Mr. Stein and other Britons would have been "extremists" if they insisted that the United Kingdom was entitled to independence from all outsiders. There cannot be extremism in nationality. Nationality implies full and complete acquirement of independence over all the territories of the nation.

INTRIGUE.

It is interesting to see the pledges on which, as well as on natural and self-evident right, the Arabs have demanded and continue to demand to the end of the Mandates and the independence of the whole territory. The "negotiations" between Sir Henry McMahon, then British High Commissioner in Cairo, and the treacherous Sherif of Mecca, included a promise (October 1915) that Great Britain would recognise and support the independence of the Arabs. The territorial limits to this generous act of sharing up the Ottoman Empire were vague in some matters but clearly included the interior of Syria. The point, is, that wherever this independence was to apply, no such independence has ever resulted. The Allies between them have seen to that, and the League has registered their arrangements, after a piteous show of adjudication.

The Sykes-Picot Agreement, May 1916, gave the French a veiled protectorate over the interior, which the British had promised should be independent. Sir Edward Grey, in agreeing on behalf of Great Britain (Gt. Britain being a "democracy" knew nothing whatever about it), only asked that Arab co-operation should be obtained, and that the Arabs should receive no independence—but the cities of Homs, Hama, Damascus and Aleppo. Instead of which, they now hold the shell of the oyster!

THE ARABS AND THE ALLIES.

At the close of the War the Allies were "in occupation" of the whole of Syria and of Palestine. The British are fond of reminding the French that it was the British, not the French, who conquered this territory. The Arabs go one better, and adduce the evidence of British officers (we hardly like to quote the eccentric and gaseous Col. T. E. Lawrence, but there are other officers who support the claim) that the Arab troops were the first to appear in the territories and played a cardinal part in the breaking of the Ottoman power. They did this in return not merely for plentiful supplies of money, gaudy arms and raiment, but for the promised independence. In fact there must have appeared to be some need for a renewal of assurances, even if intended to be evaded; for the British and French Governments on Nov. 7th, 1918 issued a joint declaration in which they declared that they intended "the complete and final enfranchisement of the peoples so long oppressed by the Turks." They added that the establishment of native Governments only awaited the conclusion of the temporary administration of the occupied territories (conclusion of peace with Turkey, presumably).

HOW TO BALANCE PROMISES.

As one re-reads these pages, however, one feels the old familiar nausea, born of indignation and disgust, at the concerted discovery of difficulties, responsibilities, agreements (not always precedent or "obligations"), which strange to say rendered it impossible to etc. etc. Our author cleverly coins the phrase of "being forced to balance somewhat ill-defined pledges to the Arabs against unquestionable obligations to France." One can easily foretell on which side the "balance" would be depressed by the "artful finger of the honourable partners. To the author, promises to a Muslim population are questionable, those to France unquestionable. Don't you see? "It was vital from the French point of view that any temporary arrangements which were made should be in the spirit of the Sykes-Picot agreement." Being vital from that impartial viewpoint, the abominable pact, broken in a dozen particulars and amended at the private will of the Allied diplomats, should still be entered against the promised rights of the Arabs who had rendered the defeat of the Turks possible.

ARABS HOPES.

Yes, I am glad of this book; it affords the clearest record of the truth that I and my colleagues pressed on the credulous Muslim deserters of the unity of Islam, both in Egypt and in Syria, that they would sell themselves to the Allies and not get paid. How many now pray that the Turk were back in control! That world has passed; the Turk is busy enough in Turkey rooting out the "Opposition," and wants no imperial responsibilities. The claim of the Arabs becomes therefore a demand that should be unanimously responded to throughout Islam, and, I venture to say, throughout the ranks of democracy and equity in Christendom. That the League will ever be a factor in such a consummation, this book holds out no hope, as I read it.

THE COMPLAISANT LEAGUE.

It quotes without the movement of a muscle, so to speak, the callous phrases of the League about "consulting the rights, interests and wishes of all the population." Yet it is as clear to the author as to the members of the League that in the final event it will be "found impossible to reconcile them" and that the League will duly register the impossibility. The interests will be found to frustrate the wishes, and it will be found that "all" the population cannot agree. Since there are half a million Christians, and one and a half millions of Muslims.

Therefore we are painfully compelled to keep the lot in bondage.

STRANGE ARGUMENTS.

The author doesn't think the population are really fit for self-government. When they are—ah! that will be different. Quite so. Mr. St. John Philby, in his brilliant skit, put it in a bitterly sarcastic way "We will rule them, and give them good pure government; then, when they are fit for self-government, we shall refuse it!" The reason that the Syrians are not "fit," according to Mr. Stein, is that they are (first) a mixed lot. "A multitude of contending creeds and classes," it seems. And pray, what is the population of the United Kingdom but a multitude of contending creeds and classes?" I have never heard that advanced as a reason why it should be governed by Frenchmen or Jews. Secondly, the Druses, it seems, are "apt to divide their time between quarrelling among themselves and fighting their neighbours." I will not press the point that people have accused the French of exactly those pleasant characteristics; for I do not wish to appear impertinent or unsympathetic. But it simply cannot be denied that the history of England could be "aptly" summed up in the very words that Mr. Stein uses against the claim of the Druses for the independence they preserved during the overlordship of the "cruel Turks."

MANIPULATED EXCHANGE AGAIN.

has happened in the mill industry in the last few years.

THE REAL REMEDY.

This position has been made even worse by the competition of countries whose currency had seriously depreciated because it enables such countries for the time being to continually cut down their prices and place their goods on the Indian Market. This undercutting by the foreign manufacturer has to be met by the local manufacturer, because buyers naturally look for similar reductions in local qualities and consequently the effect of the manipulations of Indian exchange and the depreciation of the exchange of foreign competing countries have a cumulative adverse effect on the industry and have meant continual and heavy losses to all concerned in it to which there seems to be no end. My Committee, therefore, consider that the remedies needed are a stopping of the manipulation of our own exchange and suitable means to counter-act the unfair competition of countries with depreciated currencies.

FOREIGN COMPETITION.

In the current discussion on this subject, it has been frequently argued that the imports from such competing countries form only a very small percentage of the total consumption in this country or even the total production of local manufactures and that, therefore, their effects must be negligible. My Committee are of opinion that this view is not in conformity with the experience of any one conversant with the facts of Commerce. It is the experience of all engaged in trade that an excess supply of a few per cent reduces prices not by the same small percentage but by a far larger percentage, because such excess at once creates an anxiety among suppliers to get in first and secure their own share of such demand as may be in existence. This is why there has been such a serious outcry against the inroads of Japanese competition assisted by their depreciated exchange although the total increased imports will work out to a very small percentage. The Tariff Board, therefore, will have to take this important fundamental of Commerce into consideration and not lightly set aside the complaints of foreign competition on the mere ground of the smallness of such competing imports.

"DRAWING A RED HERRING."

There has also been a talk in the recent controversy on this subject of the shortcomings of Indian mill management. My Committee do not claim perfection for Indian management and they feel sure that no such perfection can be claimed for industrial management in either England or Japan, the two countries mostly concerned in the present controversy. This being granted, my Committee are of opinion that the present depression in the industry has nothing to do with efficient or inefficient management, because the bulk of the mills now working have been of long standing with trained and experienced staffs, and the managing agents also are the same in most cases as those that have shown such successful results in the pre-war period. Therefore, my Committee feel that this talk of inefficient management is merely a red herring drawn across the trail to divert attention from the real causes of the present depression. Much has been also made of the system of managing agents and the remuneration paid to them; but my committee are of opinion that the managing agency system is a necessary part of Indian industrial development in the conditions as they obtain in the country to day and the proof of it is that the managing agent has been found necessary not only in the cotton mill industry but also in wool, jute, tea, etc. The necessity arises from the fact that it

is impossible in the present state of banking in this country to find either the share capital at the start or the other finance necessary to run a particular concern, unless it is backed by a firm of substantial resources and standing and it is notorious that managing agents have, for the sake of their own good name, if for nothing else, frequently gone deeper in the finding of finance for their concerns than they would have done if they were not managing agents and have thereby not infrequently incurred heavy losses.

MUCH MALIGNED MILL AGENTS.

My Committee think it necessary to insist on this side of the question, because, the man in the street is prone to lay too much emphasis on the fact commissions that the agents draw in good times and to forget their heavy liabilities and not infrequently the heavy losses that these same agents undergo in times of adversity. My Committee think it extremely doubtful if any board of directors in Manchester or in Japan have made or would ever make the same enormous sacrifices for the concerns with which they are connected that have been made by various managing agency firms in this country from time to time. The manipulations in exchange above referred to and particularly the last stage of it which brought the rupee up from 16d. gold to 18d. gold in the past two years have forced on the mill management the necessity of considering a reduction of their labour costs and resulted in the widespread strike of last year. In this strike the employers wanted a reduction of 11½% but their workpeople refused to agree to any reduction and a bitter struggle continued for nearly three months and was finally ended by the Millowners agreeing to pay the old wages as they had promised to do if the

Excise Duty was removed. The Millowners have been charged by interested parties with trying to squeeze labour in times of adversity, while they and their shareholders got fat dividends in times of prosperity. On the other hand there seem to be people who actually charge the cotton mill owners with being unduly liberal to their operatives in the past years and your Board seem to give some weight to this latter charge if question No. 65 is read between the lines. If it is wrong to allow the workpeople to share to as large an extent as possible in the prosperity of the industry, then my Committee are afraid the Millowners will have to plead guilty to the charge. They will have to plead guilty also to the charge of not keeping down the wages of labour to far below the cost of living during the boom years as the Calcutta jute mills have done, but seriously my Committee would put it to your Board: "Is it a crime to allow your operatives to share in your prosperity; is it a crime to increase wages to be more in harmony with the current level of prices; and is that fact to be thrown in the teeth of the Bombay Millowners as a ground for refusing to come to their assistance in their present plight?" My Committee feel that the answer of all responsible statesmen and public men will be in the negative. The question will then be asked: "Why did the Millowners now try to cut down wages by 11½ per cent?" My Committee would answer that wages had been artificially twisted up through exchange manipulations in the past two years and the Millowners had no option but to try and bring them down once more to the level of two years ago. Thus a mill which might be paying Rs. 1,50,000 per month in wages in August 1924 was really paying the equivalent of 410,000 to its workpeople. If the same figure is to be paid today, it is tantamount to paying £11,250. A cut of 11½ per cent would have brought down the wage bill once more to £10,000. Your Board will, therefore, see that the cut was absolutely necessary to undo this insidious raising of wages through exchange that Government had brought about in the past two years; the Millowners had arrived at this cut of 11½ per cent on a study of their own costs, but as your Board will see it was almost exactly the amount needed to restore the "Status quo" as it obtained in 1924 in the matter of their wage bill; and my Committee are very much afraid that this cut—euphemistically called "re-adjustment"—will have to come about in the not distant future if exchange is established at 1s. 6d. as now proposed, and no corresponding relief given to our industry in the shape of extra import duties as is suggested by the Millowners. My Committee do not wish to enter into details of the working of number of spin-dles or looms per head, etc., which are the burden of a great many questions, because they feel that they have been adequately answered by the Millowners themselves in their original representation or their replies to the questionnaire. They would, therefore, now turn to the selling side of the goods produced. Here again, the man in the street rushes to the conclusion that the system of selling agents which prevails in many mills is merely one more way of diverting a part of the mills' profits to pockets that have no right to it and the feeling is that this is all a part of the family arrangement by which the Agents and their friends make huge profits at the expense of the Mills. My Committee, however, beg to point out that this again is a mistaken view. An industry, as such, should only concern itself with industrial problem viz: the most efficient plant and supervision to turn out its products at the lowest economic costs. The industry should devote itself to these problems and should leave the trading part with the trading risks to those who are more capable of bearing such risks, by their own training and experience. Otherwise it may happen that profits made on the industrial side might be wiped off or turned into heavy losses by bad marketing or heavy bad debt liabilities on commercial side. From this point of view, my Committee consider that the division of the work between the industrialist up to the point of produc-

tion and the selling agents for the marketing side is a feature of the present system which should not be hastily condemned, particularly when it is seen that wealthy agency firms with strong financial resources and experience of years, if not generations, still find it advisable to employ selling agents and put all the burden of the marketing side on the shoulders of such selling agents. The commission paid to such agents in view of the work to be done is none too generous and these selling agents are expected for such commission to not only act as salesmen but also guarantee sales, give such credits as may be necessary to customers and even take up and pay for goods on due date for a particular customer that, although solvent, is unable to do so. In this respect the marketing side of local mills will, my Committee believe, compare favourably with that for imported goods where there are several more intermediaries, and my Committee do not think even the wholesale importing houses work at the low rate of 1 to 1½ per cent commission which is the usual remuneration of the selling agents of local mills.

My Committee would like specially to emphasise in connection with Question No. 101 that India should have her own mercantile marine which is considered rightly as the very foundation of Commerce and Industries in other countries. Unfortunately, the Government of India have remained indifferent to this question, so much so that though two years have elapsed since the publication of the Report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee no action as yet has been taken on that Report by the Government of India. The possession by India of a mercantile marine of her own, will go a great way towards solving some of her commercial and industrial problems. My Committee agree that Government should carry on negotiations with shipping companies with a view to secure cheaper freights to our foreign markets specified in the question. Such an arrangement will be a great help to the Cotton Textile Industry in the development of its exports.

Coming to the remedial measures put forward by the Millowners' Association, my Committee would, in the first place, emphasise that the most essential step is such protection to local industry as effects the practical bounty given to foreign competitors by the Indian Rupee being placed at 1s. 6d. instead of the pre-war rate of 1s. 4d. They further consider it essential that a further duty to the extent of the advantage that depreciated currency gives to the goods imported from such countries should also be imposed. The recommendation does not mean discrimination against any particular country and therefore the "favoured nation clause" cannot stand in the way of the necessary remedial extra-duty being imposed.

While they put the above in the forefront of the remedial measures necessary, my Committee consider many of the other suggestions of the Millowners' Association worthy of sympathetic consideration. They do not attach much importance to the removal of Customs duty on machinery and mill stores, because so far as machinery is part of the permanent addition to plants it is a capital cost and the duty on the same will slightly increase the capital cost and will not appreciably affect the dividends that could be paid on such capital. On the other hand, the duty paid on stores will not by its removal bring appreciable relief. As for Company Super-tax, the views of my Committee are embodied in their representation to the Government of India on the 4th August 1926, and your Board will see that my Committee strongly favour the abolition of this tax. As for the railway facilities and charges, my Committee agree with the views expressed by the Millowners. They are also of opinion as aforesaid that the Government of India should take an active interest in securing better facilities and cheaper freights to overseas markets as is done by other countries who pay serious attention to the problems of their trade and industries, the most conspicuous being that of Japan. My Committee also consider it the duty of the Government of India to have Trade Commissioners in India's prospective markets who should be Indians and whose duty should be to foster the development of India's export trade with the countries in which each such Trade Commissioner has been placed. Here again the work done by Japan should be an example to this country. My Committee do not wish to name any particular rate of extra import duty, as they consider that your Board will be in the best position to determine the right figure, provided they look at it as really a problem of exchange as explained in the earlier part of this Statement. Whatever the duties they might be finally decided upon, it will have to continue so long as exchange is continued at 1s. 6d. If the country goes back to the 1s. 4d. ratio, my Committee believe that such extra protection will then be found to be unnecessary.

As to whether any such duty will raise the cost to the consumer, my Committee would point out that cloth is not an article of daily consumption like food and only a few yards per head are needed every year. Therefore, a ten or twelve per cent additional duty is not likely to cause any serious hardship, because it will mean a very small additional expenditure if at all. My Committee are aware of the uproar on the Bengal side in the pre-war period against the very high prices for cloth and the distress among the poorer classes, many of whom were said to be unable to get out of their cottages because they had not even a rag to hide their shame, but that incident was really due not to the prices of cloth being so high as to jute which forms the income crop in these areas being at unfortunately low level because exports to enemy countries having been prohibited the cultivation of jute was absolutely at the mercy of the jute mill industry of Bengal who made the most of their opportunity and the result was that the jute cultivator got only about Rs. 80 to 35 per bale for his produce against a normal average price of Rs. 60 to 70 per bale and a price of Rs. 140 to 150 if jute had risen in proportion to other commodities. To divert attention from this great inequity the cotton millowner was made the scape-goat and the impression was created

(Continued on next Page.)

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HIGH COURT.

DEFAMATION IN CASTE-MEETING.

NO OFFENCE IF BONA-FIDE MOTIVES

Whether a defamatory statement, by a person in a caste-meeting renders him liable to prosecution, under section 500 of the Penal Code, was the important point that came up before the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and Mr. Justice Percival at the High Court in a revisional application.

The complainant Girjabai, a widow belonging to the Sara-wat community, filed a case against seven persons of her caste charging them with defamation, before the First Class Magistrate of Kumbhta in Kanara District. She complained that the accused had falsely represented to the head of her community that she was of an immoral character and that she was carrying four months. A meeting of the caste-punch was therefore called to deal with the matter, and the accused repeated the allegations. The caste, thereupon, ex-communicated the complainant woman. She maintained that the statements made by the accused were false and intended to harm her character, and that she had to suffer ex-communication in consequence.

The Magistrate convicted two of the accused, and discharged the rest, under section 253 of the Criminal Procedure Code, holding that it was a privileged occasion as they had acted in good faith.

The complainant then appealed against their acquittal to the District Magistrate who directed the re-trial of accused Nos. 4 and 6. Against this order, the latter filed the present application to the High Court.

Their Lordships, in disposing of the case, observed that no bad motive or enmity was alleged by the complainant against the petitioners who had stated before the caste-meeting only what they had heard without vouching for their correctness. They had thus acted in good faith and with bona fide motives in a caste-meeting which was a privileged occasion. They were, therefore, entitled to the protection of the exceptions to defamation provided by the Penal Code. Under the circumstances, their Lordships saw no ground for further enquiry against the petitioners, and set aside the order of re-trial.

MANIPULATED EXCHANGE AGAIN.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

that it was he that was squeezing the poor Bengalee cultivator. If Government had taken any steps to prevent the cultivation of jute to a larger extent than was justified by the then restricted demand and if the prices of jute had risen to a parity with the prices of other commodities during the war period as they would certainly have then done, there would never have been any complaint by the jute ryot of the high prices of cloth. My Committee consider it important to record these facts here as a great deal of capital is made out of it to the prejudice of the cotton millowner of Bombay.

My Committee have said above that the increase of duty will mean only a slight additional expenditure to the consumer if at all. They are in fact of the opinion that there will not be any appreciable addition, because the mill industry is now so extensively developed that it is capable of meeting all demands from the consumer and therefore internal competition between Indian manufacturers may be safely relied on, as in the case of cement, to see that the consumer gets his cloth at a reasonable price. The sales, however, will be larger and the mills may be able to show better profits even with the same average profit per yard. However, even if it meant some increase in the cost to the consumer, my Committee would not grudge it, because the continuance and development of this important Indian industry is a matter which should be of the first concern to every thinking Indian and development becomes impossible and continuance even on the present scale is seriously jeopardised if the industry cannot be worked at a reasonable profit.

My Committee do not fear any check to consumption from the increase in the import duties by a mere ten or twelve per cent., because no such check is apparent in the past when the duty has been raised successively from 5 to 7½, and then to 11 per cent., and the reason, as already explained above, is that the increased expenditure does not amount to any appreciable sum of money per head. If any such increase diverts foreign cloth from India to other markets, it cannot be to any appreciable extent, because each market has its own predilections. If, however, such a thing happens, it will mean a larger market for the Indian products in India itself which need not be a cause for regret.

As for the effects of an increased duty on our handloom industry, my Committee consider that if the duty is only imposed on counts below 40, then the hand-looms now largely engaged on finer work will not at all suffer, while those that use the coarser counts will eventually be benefited by the encouragement that such a duty will give to an increase of such counts in India's own productions which will ultimately mean cheaper yarn for the handloom industry itself.

My Committee are not at all in favour of an export duty on cotton, as they consider that it is not right to penalise the producer of raw products in order to help the producer of the manufactured goods and they are afraid that any such duty will penalise the producer and give him a much lower return for his produce.

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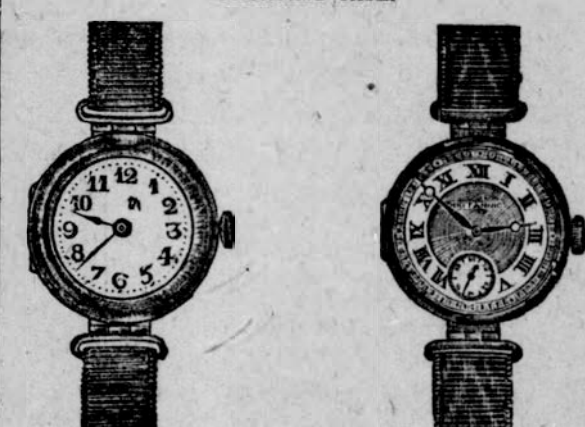


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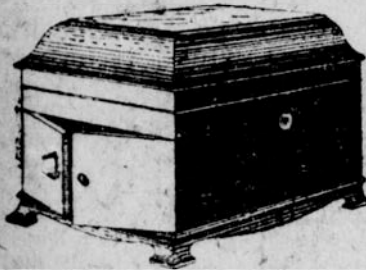
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Mr. J. L. Proctor, Bombay—Cured my white patches entirely. Dr. B. M. Misra, L.M.S., In-charge, Police Hospital, Puri—Used in two cases and found good result. Mr. B. Singh, Port Blair—My son got complete cure. Capt. A. T. Shaikh, Bikaner, Sind—Leucoderma specific very useful.

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BARODA CITIZENS DISCONTENTED.

PROTEST AGAINST INCREASED TAXATION.

OFFICIAL PLEAS EXPOSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Aug. 28.

In my previous letter I have tried to show the crushing burden of the State taxation and the indirect taxation of the Imperial Government, which leaves no margin for taxation by the municipalities and local bodies, and so it is useless to appeal to the authority of Mr. K. T. Shah's famous book on municipal finance which deals with ideal conditions. I am sure the taxation per head in the Bombay Presidency including that of the Government of India does not exceed Rs. 11 which leaves some margin for municipal and local boards' taxation as compared with Baroda. Moreover, even in British India when the present taxation per head is considered very crushing and attempts are being made to reduce it, the "readers" can very well understand the overwhelming weight of taxation on the poor Baroda ryots.

THE RIGHT REMEDY.

The Baroda Municipality Officer as a rule wishes to expose their leaders who, according to him, are misleading them. But the people of Baroda are not such fools as to give down anything and everything as gospel truth which emanates from official sources. The very request of the Dewan disallowing a deputation points to his nervousness to face the ryots' leaders. His appeal to the leaders not to allow a conflict between the State and the people in view of the hanging cloud on Indian States and the proffer of advice to the Nizam by the Government of India shows his fear of the people invoking the British intervention. He ought to have shown sufficient faith in the good sense of the Baroda people, who are not as ungrateful to His Highness, as to approach the Paramount Power in such a small matter, and forget the immense good that His Highness has done in the past. It may be, a few irresponsible hot-heads may dream of such a course of conduct, but the vast majority with all the leaders are incapable of such action as they do not believe in the intervention of a third party in the internal family quarrels between the Government of Baroda and its subjects. Let Sir Manubhai show more trust in the responsibility and good sense of Baroda people and he will find that however much they may fight for their rights with the Baroda Government, they will join hands with, and help it when the time comes in its fight for its rights with the Paramount Power. They will not brook any intervention by the Paramount Power, unless the alleged state of affairs at Idar or Indore are reproduced here. When the Baroda Government will reciprocate this sentiment by a dose of repression or by a dose of relaxation and regard for its subjects and their grievances and sentiments, time alone will show. It is in the best interests of Baroda that the citizens should be kept contented by low taxation and rendered happy by beneficent measures.

IN WHOSE INTERESTS?

As the Baroda Government accounts its help to Baroda to the extent of Rs. 92 lakhs in one of its communications on account of water works, drainage, writing off of some debts and its annual grant of 1 1/4 lakhs, some municipal members and other citizens have shown in their reply to-day in a local paper, that they returned the amount of the grant every year as contribution towards the Improvement Trust, maintenance of water works, drainage, hospital, loss of water cess owing to free grant of water to Government gardens. They also point out the loss in terminal tax owing to concessions to factories, and exemption of Government stores from octroi duties. They add that if the Government were running the municipality, they would have been forced to find the full amount of 8 to 9 lakhs for expenditure from which they have escaped. They say that as the Municipality is a mere trustee, the Government cannot claim to have made a gift of the water works and drainage and electric lights. Mr. Matubhai Kantawala pertinent. ly asks the Municipality Officer to explain whether any other states spend anything for the capital, and if so what amount and whether the municipalities of Delhi, Angora or Washington (U.S.A.) have been made to contribute to the huge state expenditure on these capital cities. He argues that as Baroda City is the main centre and as it is mainly composed of State servants, their dependents, and merchants who cater to them, the Government has not done anything extraordinary in looking to their comforts and spending money from the State Treasury. His Highness had said that he would supply free water to the city when he opened the works decades back, and yet a general tax of Rs. 1.8 for water is levied on all non-connection holding citizens. The citizens had to be coaxed into taking water-works connections in the beginning with low charges and several concessions, and the authorities have got most of the wells filled in. Drainage came in the wake of the water works as the City became more municipal and dirty owing to wastage of water which became a blot on the Administration in the eyes of the outside eminent visitors and the Government set about putting the drainage scheme into execution without asking for the consent of the people. The electric power house of the State wanted to make some profits out of its installation and gave electric lights to the municipality and the public. Can the Government take credit for certain concessions which they make with an eye to profit? Why does not the Government allow the starting of a rival electric company for supplying municipal wants at cheaper rates as desired by many municipal members? The Municipality Officer reminds the public that the Government has made a gift of the Khanderao market which brings Rs. 10,000 as rent and accommodates the municipal offices rent-free and thus causes a saving of Rs. 3,600 per year in rent for the offices. It is in bad taste to recount gifts in Indian circles, but when gifts are recounted, can it not be said that this is also a part of keeping up the prestige and dignity of an important appendage of the State like the city municipality, which was presided over by the District Magistrate and Collector of Baroda?

The property continues to be Government property, only its use and occupation with the responsibility for repairs remaining with the municipality.

I am told that the City possessed only 32 miles of roads twenty years back, so it seems the Government has added another 100 miles of roads during the interval and handed them over to the municipality with the responsibility of maintaining, watering and lighting them and make conservancy arrangements for the same. It is very undignified for an enlightened Government like Baroda to recount its so-called gifts and hear the rejoinders and it will be well, if this wordy duel comes to an end.

SMALL MERCIES.

The Baroda citizens are now informed by Sir Manubhai, in reply to the request of postponement, that the new house-tax must be paid not later than the 30th of September as settled by the rules but has increased the time for paying water-cess to the 15th of November, and privy cess, drainage cess, conveyance cess and other cesses to the 31st of December, and that he will propose some reduction in the terminal tax and consider Mr. Matubhai's request for abolishing the general water cess of Rs. 1.8 from non-connection holders. The shrewd reader will see that the Dewan is determined to show no concession as regards the house-cess which was the chief grievance of the people. He postpones the period for payment of other taxes to make the people feel that they have got some relief. As the people of Baroda are mostly composed of State servants, their dependents and shopkeepers catering to them, it is not possible to start a really successful no-tax campaign. The citizens, therefore, must rest satisfied with the small mercies that they get from the Dewan. It is even said that once the people agree to the house-tax, the Maharaja may yet soften and give relief to the people in certain cesses.

The people's petition has been sent through the Dewan who says that he will forward it to the Maharaja with the Council's opinion. The people's leaders will soon meet but nothing tangible is likely to result from their deliberations.

GIVE THEM MORE TIME.

BABA GURDIT SINGH ON SWARAJISTS

HYDERABAD (Sind), Sept. 1.

Baba Gurdit Singh of "Komagata Maru" fame addressed a public meeting here this evening. The present coolness in the political atmosphere, said the Baba, should not be interpreted as a cooling of passion for Swaraj. Passion was as keen as before. The only difference was in the methods employed.

Baba Gurdit Singh wanted the Swarajists to be given more time to justify their programme. If nothing substantial was gained in three years, he would recommend a different remedy.—Free Press.

ONLY USE INDIAN CEMENT

IMPROVEMENT TRUST'S RESOLVE.

At a meeting of the Improvement Committee held on Thursday, Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola moved that in all contracts to be entered on behalf of the Trust, the following specification be inserted:—The cement to be used on the walls should be best Portland Cement of Indian manufacture and should be to the entire approval of the Engineer and comply with the latest British Engineering Standards Committee specification. The proposition was slightly altered and adopted.

With reference to the Bombay Municipal Corporation's plea for the reduction of fares on the G. I. P. and B. & C. I. Railways, the President of the Corporation has been informed by the Government of Bombay that fares on these railways have been reduced with effect from 1st April, 1926. As regards season tickets, "both the railway administrations represent that the existing rates are low and cannot justifiably be reduced. Government, therefore, consider that no useful purpose would be served by moving the Railway Board in the matter."

A constable of the Madras Police Force was convicted to-day on a charge of theft and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Second Presidency Magistrate, Madras. The case against him was that he, with the help of his sister, stole a couple of "sarees" from the property room of the Bangalore Police Station while posted there on duty. The woman was acquitted.—Free Press.

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Hay and Jungle Fevers.
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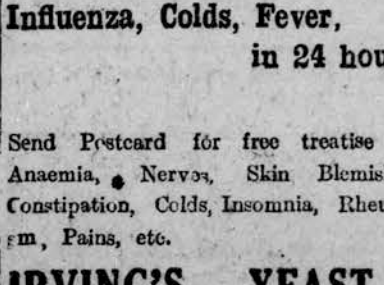
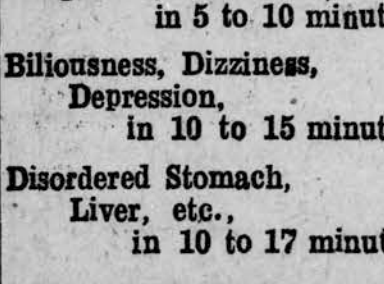
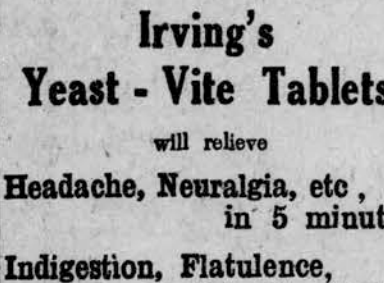
A LIGHTNING PICK-ME-UP.

THE greatest medical discovery of the century! Pure Yeast and Vitamins—no harmful drugs. The gentle fermentation of the Yeast when in contact with the gastric juices of the stomach causes a stimulating, buoyant feeling of extreme vigour. Take tablet or two and feel fresh and frisky in a few minutes.



OUR GUARANTEE

Obtain a Rs. 1-4 bottle from your chemist. If your health does not improve perceptibly post us the empty bottle and we will refund your money immediately. £100 Cash will be paid to anyone proving that the following extracts from unsolicited testimonials are not genuine. We have received nearly 30,000 letters from satisfied users in less than two years, which are open to inspection.



26167.—I am a hospital sister, but owing to my health I am unable to carry on my duties. Yeast-Vite has done me considerable good. I have gained 5lb. in a few weeks.

24410.—I do not hesitate to recommend them to my patients, and the results are quite wonderful. I am taking them myself, and feel years younger than I did a week ago!

24398.—A. St. J. W. (late H.M.'s B.C.S.). The efficacy of your wonderful tablets was clearly marked in my case. The relief was immediate, and paved the way to health and happiness.

24111.—Mr. B. S. R. N., C.S., M.M.G.—Up to the present time Yeast-Vite tablets have never failed. I have given them in cases where all other remedies failed. Many of my patients would not be without them.

24118.—Dr. T. V. N.—I am not guilty of the slightest exaggeration when I tell you that results from Yeast-Vite were simply astonishing. Severe cases of asthenia, general weakness, kindly send supplies to the four hospitals mentioned herewith.

17018.—Dr. N. writes: "I am prescribing the tablets regularly. Please send a box to my brother (inmate to me), as I want him to take the treatment."

18224.—Dr. P. J. "I find the tablets an excellent tonic, and would thank you for a further supply to distribute among my patients."

23433.—I thought you might be interested in results of my test. Two influenza cases quickly cured. Ten, 104 brought to normal in 12 hours. Several headache patients' pain disappeared almost instantly.

23534.—I have suffered for years with anaemia, nerves and terrible coughs. Thanks to Yeast-Vite this is the first winter for years that I have not been laid up. I am afraid to be without them.

23538.—For 18 years I have suffered terribly with my head and had to give up my work. On recommendation I tried Yeast-Vite and am now back at work and never felt better.

22741.—I shall feel eternally grateful to you for enabling me to regain my health and I shall never be without Yeast-Vite in the house. I recommended them to six friends and last week

23274.—With unmixed pleasure I thank you for the tremendous benefit I have derived from Yeast-Vite. I am a commercial traveller and my business has increased with my energy and vim, namely, 40 per cent.

26041.—I do not know what I would do without the tablets and I live in fear of running short of them, as my complaint asserts itself as soon as I stop taking them.

21113.—As Matron of the Girls' Training Homes, I have found the tablets efficacious. I have also tested them thoroughly myself, and have been surprised to prove them to be genuine. "Lightning pick-me-up." I shall always have them by me in future.

22373.—Nurse A. L.: I was ready to go into hospital for gastric ulcer. The pain nearly drove me mad. Medicine made it worse, but Yeast-Vite stopped the pain in less than ten minutes! They are perfectly wonderful. I recommend them to everybody.

20643.—I have suffered with indigestion for eight years. The pain at times almost killed me, and I could not eat, sleep, or do anything. After taking only four tablets the pains disappeared and I have had no discomfort since.

19997.—I suffered with stomach troubles for years, but, thanks to Yeast-Vite I am entirely cured. I have recommended them to many friends and they all speak highly of them.

21007.—Suffering with nerves and general run-down conditions, I tried lots of medicines without result. I tried Yeast-Vite and can assure you that I feel 100 per cent. better.

19387.—Leading London Hospital (Secretary): "After a careful test we find Yeast-Vite as claimed and very satisfactory. We are now quite willing to purchase supplies."

21234.—I was miserable, irritable and nervous, but thanks to Yeast-Vite I am better in every way. Please publish this and let the public know how much good they have done me.

19088.—Send by return post, as I cannot be without them. I suffer so much with indigestion that they relieve me immediately.

17413.—I have spent a small "fortune" on "cures" for my indigestion, biliousness, bad breath and pimples, but after a week's treatment I am already feeling a different man.

1737.—I have suffered for years with severe indigestion. Yeast-Vite is the only thing that has ever given me relief.

15672.—Being full of wind, heartburn and acidity. I often had to vomit. I now enjoy my food and life itself. No words of mine can adequately explain the merits of Yeast-Vite.

16355.—I have derived great benefit from a small box for nerves, headaches and had liver caused by life in the engine room at sea.

1383.—Nurse W.: My patient finds them efficacious for headaches, clearing them of quickly.

19437.—The way they build up and restore the whole system is simply marvellous. I haven't had a cold or flu all the winter—quite unusual—and folks comment on my healthy appearance.

14535.—For 15 years I suffered with weak stomach, liver and sour taste. I am pleased to testify the treatment has cured me entirely.

18559.—They have done me so much good. I think they are wonderful. I feel they will make a new woman of me.

19220.—Please send as soon as possible, as I will be out of them by tomorrow and I am so uncomfortable without them.

19833.—We develop cold so quickly that the tablets are the only cure we have found.

18307.—Nurse K.O., Maternity Home: A medical friend recommended them for "flu and pleurisy." I cannot speak too highly of them and will lose no opportunity of recommending your valuable tablet.

Send Postcard for free treatise on Sole Wholesale Agents:—

Anaemia, Nerves, Skin Blemishes, Constipation, Colds, Insomnia, Rheuma, Pains, etc.

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A HIGH CLASS QUALITY
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To Quickly Get Rid of SCIATICA

There are many things capable of giving temporary relief from the agony of Sciatica, but you will find that De Witt's Pills do much more than this. They reach the cause of the trouble. They enable your kidneys to dispose of the uric acid that is irritating the great sciatic nerve and thus completely banish your pain.

You need not hesitate to try De Witt's Pills. They have been used successfully for upwards of forty years and many thousands of people praise them as a reliable and speedy remedy for Sciatica and all ailments due to an excess of uric acid in the blood.

Ask your Chemist To-day for

De WITT'S
KIDNEY AND BLADDER
PILLS

USED WITH SUCCESS IN
ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD
FOR OVER FORTY YEARS

The circular enclosed in every box gives full directions for the use of De Witt's Pills, and they may be taken with confidence and safety by men, women and children. De Witt's Pills are never touched by hand and they contain no animal fats nor any harmful or habit-forming drugs. Take them for Scalding Pains, Rheumatism, Urinary Disorders, Backache, Bladder Trouble, Lumbago, Sciatica, or Painful Joints and in every case they will give prompt relief and quickly effect a cure. Your nearest chemist sells De Witt's Pills and the moderate price places them within your easy reach. Ask for a box to-day.

Mustard improves the flavour of VEGETABLES

A little Colman's Mustard added to vegetables in cooking brings out their natural flavour in a remarkable way. The most insipid are made delicious. Order your cook to try this to-day.

Colman's Mustard, which is sold ready ground in tins and bottles in all bazaars, is highly refined and untouched by hand, and the cost is trifling.



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HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS, MADRAS SWARAJISTS PARTICIPATE IN DISCUSSION.

MADRAS, Sept. 1.
The chief item of business in the Madras Council to-day was the consideration of the bill to re-enact Hindu Religious Endowments Act 1923. The Swarajist members having obtained the necessary permission attended the meeting to participate in the discussion.
In reply to a question regarding elections, the Law Member stated that five persons—Mohammad Abdur Rahman, Yakub Hassan, Mohammad Ibrahim, Haji Mohammad, Moulana Sahib and B. Sambamurthi had applied to Government for the removal of disqualification incurred by them under the electoral rules, and that applications of the first three individuals were rejected while those of the other two were under consideration.
After interpellations the member from South Canara rose to move an adjournment to draw attention to neglect of the Government to nominate an Indian Christian to the district board of Trichinopoly. The President said that no seats were reserved for any particular community, and ruled out the motion. The House then proceeded to discuss the Religious Endowments act.—A. P.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN CONSTITUENCY.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES.

The Asst. Secretary of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee writes:—

The Council Elections will come off about the end of October. The Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts Constituency has got two seats on the Council out of which one is reserved for the Backward Classes. The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee has unanimously recommended Mr. P. R. Bhojane of Bandra as a Congress Candidate for the Backward Classes seat. The recommendation was also adopted by the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee. Thus Mr. P. R. Bhojane is the official Congress candidate for this Constituency for the Backward Classes seat. Voters should note that although the seat is termed as a "Backward Classes Seat," it is not a separate seat as in the case of Muhammedans. A voter whether of a Backward Class or of an Advanced Class can vote for a candidate for this Seat, and he can give both his votes to such a candidate. It is absolutely necessary under the present circumstances of the country that his seat must be captured by the Congress Party. The Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, therefore, appeals to every voter in these two Districts to give his or her support to Mr. P. R. Bhojane.

With regard to the other seat which is the General Seat, no candidate has as yet been adopted by the Working Committee, and hence the Committee is not at present in a position to request the voters to give their votes to any particular individual. The Committee, therefore, simply requests the voters to reserve their votes for the candidate, who will be ultimately adopted and whose name will be duly announced. The Committee will also issue instructions as to how the voters should vote for both the candidates when they are finally adopted.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT HOWRAH

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

There was a serious accident to-day at an iron yard at Howrah, causing serious injuries to eight men working there at the time. It is reported that the sardar of the yard was applying acid on the iron plate to efface some letters on it when the acid bottle suddenly burst with a loud report resulting in the sardar and seven coolies being injured. They were promptly removed to the Medical College Hospital where the condition of two is said to be precarious.—A. P.

HEALTH WEEK IN BOMBAY.

The Secretary of the Health Week Committee appointed by the Royal Sanitary Institute, London, has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, in which the former, in sending particulars for the organisation of a Health Week to be held this year from October 3rd to 5th, desires to know if the local Corporation would take steps to organise Health Week in Bombay. The object of Health Week is to focus public attention for one week in the year on matters of health, and to arouse that sense of personal responsibility for health, without which all public work, whether by the Government or Local Authorities, must fall short of its aims. It is suggested that the dominant idea should be 'Self-Help in Health' and the consideration of what each individual can do for himself and his neighbour in securing a healthy life.

The District Officer, Nainpur, B. N. Railway wires under date September 1st:—Through communication has been restored over the bridge between Chhindwara and Linga on the Chhindwara Nagpur section since this morning, but only for trains running in the day time. The down train will continue to return from Linga as 104 up until trains can pass over the bridge at night which will probably be from 3rd September.—A. P.

65 competitors have entered for the 13 mile swimming championship meeting under the auspices of the Ahiritolla Club, Calcutta to be held next Sunday on the Hooghly from Agarpara to Ahiritolla.—A. P.

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The
METAL POLISH
Brass & Copper

Why cleanse your utensils in the old-fashioned way with mud and ashes—when a few drops of BRASSO in a few seconds will do the work that has previously taken hours?

Sprinkle a few drops of BRASSO on a piece of cloth and rub. Like magic, the dirt is replaced by a brilliant shine. Cooking and eating pots should be rinsed in clean water after polishing.

BRASSO contains no animal fats and is untouched by hand during manufacture.

Don't change your Dhobie.
Get him to use
Colman's Starch
Linen lasts longer

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THE MOST POPULAR HIGH CLASS INDIAN CONFECTIONER
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LADWAS Sweet Balls of various description and sizes.	Sutterfenny A Fluid of thread-like round Cake.	HALWAS of different kinds Rose scented Halwa, Icecream Halwa, Orange Halwa, Vanilla Halwa etc., etc.
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A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.
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ANXIETY DISAPPEARED—DISEASE CURED.



Hakim Haji Nawabali Khan.

My brother Haji Ahmed have come down all the way to Bombay from our Native Country for treatment of Piles. The unanimous recommendation of the Doctors whom he consulted was injection and operation, but my brother did not approve of any such treatment having meantime learnt through advertisements about the arrival of the world renowned Hakim Haji Nawabali Khan Sahib, Cutch Castle, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay No. 4. I took my brother to him; after a thorough examination Hakim Sahib undertook to cure my brother within a maximum period of twelve days. Even though our hearts were not at ease over this assurance, we commenced the treatment putting our faith in God Almighty. By the grace of God Hakim Sahib's treatment had the miraculous effect, the flow of Blood being stopped within three days and the piles alling off within ten days. It was a complete cure. Ever since then our faith in the efficacy of Hakim Sahib's treatment is so thoroughly established that we have been confidently and successfully pleasing cases of all sorts of ailments, of friends and relatives, under his treatment. We are commenced about equally good results attending all that come under his treatment.

HAJI AHMED KAZAM,
BROTHER, HAJI ABDULLA KAZAM, AGENT,
Sitaram Building, Crawford Market, Bombay.

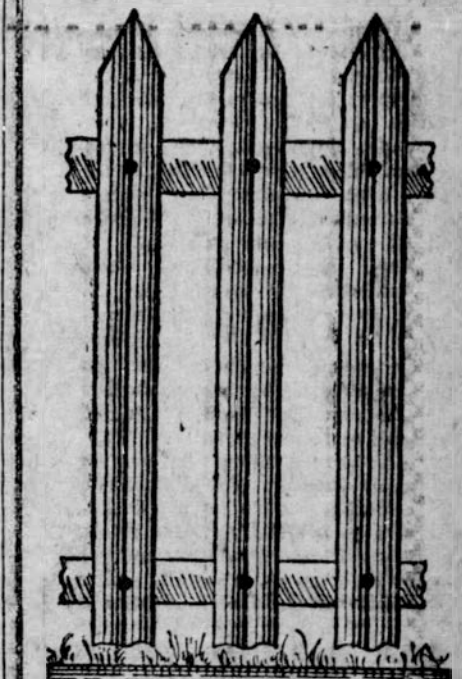
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Yogis by a Retd. Kashmir Engineer
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All B.S.A. prices reduced.
B. S. A. Roadster Model
reduced to
Rs. 153 net.
Latest price list sent post free
WELLINGTON
CYCLE AND MOTOR CO
(Opp. Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son.)
313, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Also Arsenal Road, POONA.

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Height from 4 to 8 feet always in stock with its complete fittings. A GREAT SAVING in the cost of erection as it requires no foundation. Enquiries solicited for all kind of iron and sheet works

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After years of clinical experience and extensive trials it stands as a proven specific for Spermatorrhoea; Wet dreams; Impotency; Brains; Palpitation; Lassitude; Habitual Constipation and disorders of the stomach. In females it will cure scanty, painful and irregular Menstruation, Leucorrhoea and other uterine derangements. No drug can equal it for less surpass it in producing such beneficial results. Effects immediate, sure and permanent. The use of a single pill will convince you that it is the best tonic and body builder.

Dr. DUTTA, Darjeeling:—All to whom I prescribed your Sanjibani pills in cases of Spermatorrhoea and nervous debility got excellent results.

Price one phial 24 pills Re. 1.
V.P.P. Extra.
THE KRISHNA CHEMICAL WORKS,
21, Sukra Street
Post Box 11435 (B.C.), Calcutta.

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RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS.

The results of this year's examinations of the Institute of Bankers of London and the Incorporated Secretaries' Association of London show the following students of the Davar's College successful in 1926 examinations of April and June respectively:—
INSTITUTE OF BANKERS, (C.A.I.B.)
Mr J C Naha (Completed C A I B).
Mr Binn A Billimoria (Completed C A I B).

PART 2. D.

English:—Subramaniya Iyer; S Subba ryan; T Sessa Iyer; and M V Gokhale.
Foreign Exchange:—Mr A H Shah; Subra maniya Iyer; Sumitranand Mundkur.
Economics:—Mr A H Shah; S Subbareyan; T Sessa Iyer.
Banking Law and Practice:—Mr A D Shah; B P Baliga; M V Gokhale; Subra maniya Iyer; S Sumitranand; T Sessa Iyer.
Commercial Geography:—Mr A H Shah; T Sessa Iyer.

PART 1ST.

Mr B P Baliga (completed 1st part).
English:—M V Gokhale; K M Pillai, Su mitranand Mundkur; Bhagwan Singh.
Foreign Exchange:—S Subharyan; Sri. Kantiya.
Economics:—S S Dabholker; Bhagwan singh; M A Mowji.
Banking Law and Practice:—Mr M A Mowji.

Commercial Geography:—J P D'Souza; Srikanthiya; J S D'Souza; T Billimoria; Sub ramaniya Iyer.
INCORPORATED SECRETARIES' ASSO CIATION, (London) Associate's Examina tion.

Mr V R Sarangpaul (Honours).
Mr J J Patel (complete pass).
Secretarial Work and Practice:—Mr. Con tractor G E; Bhagwandas Gargiya; Ram chandra Ganti; Janshed N Lakdawala; Shroff Baburao V.
Pecuniary Writing:—Contractor G E; Ram chandra Ganti; Janshed N Lakdawala; Shroff Baburao V.

Book-Keeping and Accounts:—Contractor G E; Bhagwandas Gargiya; Ramchandra Ganti.
Commercial Arithmetic:—Bhagwandas Gar giya; Janshed N Lakdawala.

Company Law:—Mr Contractor G E; Bhagwandas Gargiya; Ganti Ramchandra; Janshed N Lakdawala; Shroff Baburao V.
Mercantile Law:—Contractor G E; Gar giya Bhagwandas; Ganti Ramchandra; Jam shed N Lakdawala and Shroff Baburao V.

It may be added that Mr. V. R. Sarang pany stood first in Honours in India in the Associate's group for 1926 June examina tion.

ADDRESS TO SETH HARARWALA.

Friends and admirers of Seth Moola Ma homedadi Sheikh Sarafali Hararwala gave him an address on Tuesday night at Capad. wanjwadi in honour of his being created an M.B.E. on the occasion of His Majesty King-Emperor's birthday. His Holiness Moolaji Sahab and other respectable mem bers of the Borah community were present. The function was presided over by Janab Nomanbhai Sahab Nooroodin.

In the address a glowing tribute was paid to Mr. Hararwala for his high commercial gifts which brought him to the forefront in the commercial world. Reference was made to his genial and social nature which had endeared him to all who came in contact with him. The address in the end referred to the liberal charities extending to lakhs of rupees Mr. Hararwala had made both for the community and for the general public as well.

In reply to the address Mr. Hararwala sincerely thanked the conveyers of the meet ing and all those who were present. He said that the honour done to him was an outcome of love and affection of those assembled there towards him. His success in business, he said, was due to the help and ready co operation of his kind partners. Whatever little he had done by way of charity was not enough because he considered that the charity was the best use of money a man can make in this world. He knew that he had not done enough for his community and promised that he would serve the commu nity whenever he got the opportunity.
Mr. Salebhai Barodawala then garlanded Mr. Hararwala amidst cheers and presented him with the address in a beautiful silver enset. The meeting dispersed late at night.

Agreeing with the wishes of many Mus lims, Mr. Yakub Hassan, President of the League, has convened at Madras a meeting of the well-wishers to consider the question of reviving the Madras Presidency Muslim League, on Saturday, September 11. Free Press.

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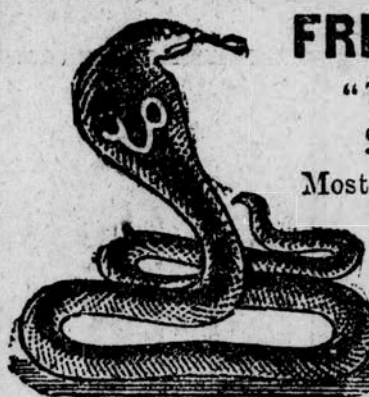
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